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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dak, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY 8-30 P. M.				
19th Dec	OCEANA	6610		
26th "	SALSETTE	6000	HIMALAYA	6879
1909.				
2nd Jan	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	10000
16th "	MARMORA	10500		
23rd "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
30th "	PERSIA	7951		
6th Feb	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
13th "	ARCADIA	6803		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
27th "	CALEDONIA	7518		
6th Mch.	MOOLTAN	9621		
13th "	EGYPT	7912		
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
27th "	ARABIA	7903		
* 31st "	* BRITANNIA	6525		
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512		
10th "	PERSIA	7951		
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000		
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9903
8th "	CALEDONIA	7518		
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7912		

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

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DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

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	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Suez	440	704	330	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	926	495	779	429	644
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	682	*1135	570	9920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	-

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester	...	.....	Dec. 15	....
A. City of Benares	...	Dec. 1	....	Dec. 22
				1909
A. Trafford Hall	...	Jan 16	Feb 16	...
C. City of Calcutta	...	Feb. 12	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	...	Feb. 15	Apr. 6	...
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	.....	Apl. 2
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	.....	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 30	.....	June 9

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FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers	Tons.	Captains.	Time of sailing Date. about	Route—via.
DUMRA	1,695	Mon 21st Dec. 11 a.m.	P D & Co	
KAISARA	1,195	11 or 17th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 18th Dec.	6 a.m	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,035 tons, on MONDAY, 21st Dec 'at. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

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S. S. "KASARA," 1,195 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bandar, Kuweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 19th Dec.

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Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

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Agents, BOMBAY

15th December, 1908.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,533	Schmitz	24th Dec 1908
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Baretge	31st Jan. 1909
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	18th Feb. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr. "
NERA	5,534	Schmitz	13th May. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generali Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	1st Jan. 1909.
ARMAND-BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	29th Jan. 1909.

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Dec. 1908
KORRBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Jan. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Feb. 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Feb 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gilhuber	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	6,046	E. Nitsche	28th Jan 1909
* PERSIA	5,895	G. Barbolo	28th Feb, 1909
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radosilich	28th Mar. 1909
* VORWAERTS	5,990	B. Beinars	27th Apr, 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Radcich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Brindisi, the Rail Boards and other Routes.

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Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	E. Radosilich	28th Dec 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

R. de CALO,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyds S. N. Coy.
Siemens House 88, Bombay Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
CIRCASSIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6716	27th Dec 08
SCINDIA	Wm Kelso	5108	15th Jan 09
CASTALIA	J. Hamilton	6388	27th " "
BRITANNIA	R. J. Garrick	3069	5th Feb "

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1909.

Steamers	Tons.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6067	A. Hain	27th February, 1909
MESSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	15th March, 1909
OLYMPIA	6194	A. Tait	27th March, 1909
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	15th April, 1909
SCINDIA	5108	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTALIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
ELYSIA		A. Haig	28th May, 1909.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 198
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 41
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Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Bombay to London from Marseilles and intermediate 1st class rail tickets across the Continent	Rs. 485
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Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1038

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THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

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* GOUVERNEUR	3,400	Burmeister	25th Dec.
KAISER	2,800	Foblens	4th Jan.
† BRIGHSTAG	2,100	Jacobsen	25th Jan.
* SOMALI	5,700	....	4th Feb.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
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24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th Dec., 1908.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
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Walnuts, Almonds Hazelnuts and Chestnuts, Italian, Fresh Italian Lemons at 1-4 per doz. Muscatel Raisins and Naples Figs (Italian).

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IS USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE WORLD RENOWNED,

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaric, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wherresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the speedy removal of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, its impress the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP .... ,, 50,00,000

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... £ 1,500,000

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Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, America, China, and Japan.

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Agent
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Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844 they have a thorough knowledge of Eastern Markets, and experience of their requirements.

The heads of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence hope for their continuance. They have a thoroughly RELIABLE AGENT for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to whom their interests to them. Monthly orders are intended to be an object.

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BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 20,00,000.

The Directors have decided to issue 12,425 shares at par to complete the authorized Capital of the Bank. Balance Sheets, Prospectus and application forms will be sent on application to the undersigned.

F. D. STRANACK,
Bombay, Sept. 1908. Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Subscribed Capital	,, 7,57,500
Reserve Fund	,, 1,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 15,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Sankhe Road, Nal Bazar, Bombay.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!

GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,

LARGEST GLUE M

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NORBURYS (BOMBAY), LIMITED.

THE following SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS were duly passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of Norburys (Bombay), Limited, held at the Registered Offices of the Company, on the 21st November, 1908, and confirmed at the Meeting held on the 14th December, 1905.

1. "That Norburys (Bombay), Limited, be voluntarily wound up under Clause 173 (b) of the Indian Companies Act 6 of 1882."

2. "That Messrs. S. E. Greaves and Melville Leslie be appointed Joint Liquidators without remuneration."

A. LESLIE,
Chairman.

BOMBAY, 14TH DECEMBER, 1908.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society will take place in the School, at Mahim, on Saturday, the 19th December 1908, at 4-30 P.M. The Hon. Mr. J.W.P. Muir-Mackenzie has kindly consented to preside, and Mrs. Muir-Mackenzie to distribute the Prizes.

All friends of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

J. J. HORNE,
Hon. Secretary.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, LUCKNOW.

THE SCHOOL YEAR BEGINS 7TH JANUARY.

For Prospectus apply to
THE SECRETARY,
LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW.

BOMBAY RACES.

10TH, 13TH, 15TH, 17TH, AND 20TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

OWNERS are reminded that FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE, on TUESDAY, 15th December, 1908.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 9TH DECEMBER, 1908.

DOLL DRESSING COMPETITION.

THE Public are invited to contribute DRESSED DOLLS for a competition.

A Gold Bangle and five other Prizes will be awarded for the six best Dressed Dolls.

The Dolls for competition will be exhibited at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, on SATURDAY, 19th, December, at 4-30.

Prizes will be given to successful competitors at 5-30, after which the Dolls will be SOLD by AUCTION for Christmas donations to the following Charities :—

Dr Gertrude Bradley's Hospital, Umarkhadi.
The Poor box, St. Thomas's Cathedral.
The Poor box, Roman Catholic Cathedral.

The following ladies have consented to act as Judges :—Lady HUGHES, Mrs. OWEN DUNN, Mrs. DAVIDSON, Dr. BENSON and Mrs. PLINSTON.

Dolls for competition to have owner's name and address affixed and to be sent to the Y. M. C. A. Hall by 10 o'clock on SATURDAY, 19th December.

Further information may be obtained from Miss Wills, Harkness Road, Malabar Hill.

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases

Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of

THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E. J. LAZARUS'S

ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

IN BOTTLES, Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sir,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes :—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Sounderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order of this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN 'Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount good. I had at an enlargement of the spleen and fever for a month which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken. my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the colour is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well earned through the Chiretta."

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

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Every one delighted. The Best ever seen.

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ROMEO AND JULIET,
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A SOCIETY HOG-(FULL of LAUGHTER) coloured.
THE SPANISH DANCE (Coloured).
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HE DREAMT HE WAS A MILLIONAIRE.
RACE FOR THE GRAND NATIONAL.
BILL GOES TO AN EVENING PARTY.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY. 3
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NEXT CHANGE of PROGRAMME next Wednesday.
PRICES AS USUAL.

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AND
THE MOST LAUGHABLE SIDE OF LIFE.

PRICES AS USUAL.

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THE TERRIBLE
HYDERABAD FLOODS,
Graphically illustrated from life by the
EXCELSIOR
CENEMATOGRAPH,
MAIDAN, BOMBAY,
From TO-NIGHT.

These pictures were taken specially by a Cinematograph expert who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

The Excelsior has the sole rights of exhibiting this stirring film.

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TWO NIGHTS ONLY! TWO NIGHTS ONLY!!
TO-NIGHT,
TUESDAY, AT 9-30
AND
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 16th.
Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor.
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CONCERT COMPANY
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Unqualifiedly the Strongest Musical Organization ever brought to India.

MME LUISA SOBRINO,
Prima Donna Soprano, Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MR. CHARLES BENNETT,
The Distinguished American Baritone.
MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F.R.A.M.,
One of the Most Brilliant London Solo Pianists, and
MR. HERBERT WITHERS,
Foremost among the Violoncellists of Great Britain.
World Tour Season 1903-09, under Management of Charles Harrison Gibbons.

In consequence of the lamented death of Lady Clarke, the Management was yesterday advised that the Governor's Band will be unable to take part in this concert as arranged, and the programme has accordingly been revised as hereunder.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

First movement..... ... Sonata in A minor.....Greig
MME. MARGUERITE ELZY, F.R.A.M., and
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

Air from "The Marriage of Figaro" .....Mozart
MR. CHARLES BENNETT.

"Jewel Song," from "Faust".....Gounod
And by Request as an Extra, with cello obbligato by
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

"Ave Maria" .....Bach-Gounod
MME LUISA SOBRINO.

Violoncello soli (a) "Sur le Lac" .....Godard
(b) "Tarantelle" .....Popper
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

"An Irish Rhapsodie" .....A Rosenthal
MME MARGUERITE ELZY, F.R.A.M.

VOCAL SOLI
TWO SONGS:
(a) "Birds in the High Hall Garden" .....Somervell
(b) "Women of England" .....German
MR. CHARLES BENNETT.

VOCAL SOLI
(a) "Dear when I Look" .... Rogers
(b) "A Birthday Song" .....Cowen
MME LUISA SOBRINO.

CELLO SOLI
(a) "Le Cygne".....Saint-Saens
(b) "Enfantine".....Popper
MR. HERBERT WITHERS.

Popular Prices. SEATS AT SOUNDY'S.

ALEX'S CHRONOPHONE
OPPOSITE THE ELPHINSTONE HIGH SCHOOL, MAIDAN.

TO-DAY,
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT INCLUSIVE SUNDAYS,
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 (S.T.)

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This Week's Programme will contain entirely new Films, comic, dramatic and realistic, ever shown in Bombay.

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As these films will not be repeated again.
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A BILLIARD CHALLENGE.

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APOLLO HOTEL,
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"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete résumé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), Five Rupees, or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and comforts of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

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Absolutely Unequalled
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SEE THAT IT IS IN A
Square Bottle and bears the
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SPECIAL REDUCED PRICES.

As supplied to the British House of Commons is one of the finest WHISKIES obtainable.

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is supplied to Royalty, Principal Railway and Steamship Companies, Hotels & Clubs all over Europe.

Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (OLD SCOTCH).

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Clan Mackenzie—per doz. qts., Rs. 33; per bottle, Rs. 2-12-0. (7 YEARS' OLD).

SOLE AGENT:
BOMANJI DHUNJIBHOY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD.
Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street;
D. C. Umrigar & Co., Crawford Market,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bone.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 18, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

"APENTA"
NATURAL APERIENT WATER
IS THE BEST ELIMINANT.
GOLD MEDAL,
ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.
ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. Since 1839. **SARSAPARILLA**
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

Be sure you get **N.B.** the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus ⟨W⟩ Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle. **WILKINSON'S**

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with **PURE BLOOD,**
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION,
"SACCO"
(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),
Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.
MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.
SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.
Booklet and full particulars on application to
THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.
INVESTMENTS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
and lodged with the
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	46 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 8	37 11	30
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	40
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	45
40	36 11	66 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	50
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	55

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.
E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Tables, Cots, Chairs, Office Desks, made and supplied to order, &c.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD
POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907,
ISSUED FOR.....£2,000,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS.....£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE.....£29,493,500

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),

IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar Bombay.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin **Icilma Natural Water.** Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.

The secret of a perfect skin is **Skin-Tone**

Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.

ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.

OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
CURE THE WORST COUGH
SOLD IN BOTTLES BY KEATING'S.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 1.

BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.—SANJANA & Co. 7, Hornby Road, Bombay, Sole Agents to the world-famous manufacturers, Messrs. Lilley and Skinner, Ltd., London, invite attention of Dealers as well as of the General Public to their excellent stock of Boots, Shoes, Slippers, Sandles, Boot Creams, Boot-trees, etc. Favourable terms to Dealers. Persons desirous of opening Boot Departments will be given special facilities. Agents wanted everywhere.

WANTED every man to know the delight of a perfect shave. Get the GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit, consisting of seven razor steel blades, one handle, one silvered-nickel holder, one stropping attachment, complete in case with Snap Clasp, Rs. 5-0-0 V. P. P. MONEY REFUNDED if not satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use.—A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge, Calcutta.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Shoots and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital-procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAH WOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS'KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 13 12	„ 11 0
Quarterly ...	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly ...	„ 2 8	„ 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly ...	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly ...	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY.... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Rooms, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ... ... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ... ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	...	„ 3-0 do.
F

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 951 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed yesterday for Karachi and coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler, 1,864 tons, Captain Michelsen, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 132 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Monsoori, 1,735 tons, Captain J Hannah, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N Co's steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain W. J. Bishop, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Busreh, &c., with a general cargo.

THE steamer Istrar, 2,979 tons, Captain C. M. M. Jacob, arrived in harbour on Sunday evening from Newcastle (N. S. W.), with a cargo of coal.

THE P. and O. Co's steamer Oceana, 3,507 tons, Captain T. H. Hyde which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, &c., brought China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers: Messrs P. E. Mehta, R. S. Kermani A. Higgins, Kalrak Dunsan and Rustomji and child, Miss E. Daniells, Mr E. R. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Westerhart, Mr. Niddigen, two Messes Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Compton, Mr. A. S. Mc Sellan, Miss Woller, Mr. Never, Mrs and Miss Walsh, and 2 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Dec. 14.

Ardgovan .....2725 Johnston.....T M & Co
Arcadia .....3574 Hayward.....P & O Co
Arabia.....4167 Leigh....London.....2-1-09 P & O Co
Bezwada.....3270 Le Brocq .....M M & Co
Bahadur .....2936 Cubbin .....T Morrison & Co
Brand .....1519 Evensen....W & A Graham & Co
Congella .....2022 House .....R A Willis
Cintra .....1917 ...Kaselvurn.....M M & Co
Ci-matia.....2329 Davies.....J M & Co
Caledonia ..3529 Gordon. London 27-2-09 P & O S N Co
Damra.....762 Cole.....M M & Co
Eastville.....2306 Wright .....James M & Co
Elcin.....2443 Potts .....W & A G & Co
Fife .....2494 Harr son.....The Bombay Co
Falls of Moness...Sheelston .....W & A G & Co
Hild .....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Hohenfels.....3437 Muller.....W & A Graham & Co
Hatamet.....2584 Peters.....
Inconstant.....3572 Nicholas .....T Morrison & Co
Istrar.....2979 Jacob.....
Kt Templor.....4001 Ghilt.....W & A Graham & Co
Kilkerran .....2413 Smith .....Calcutta
Lady Gordon.... 316 Butler .....M M & Co
Lord Kelwin...2158 Moser .....K N & Co
Nawab.....3041 Parkhill.....T M & Co
Colobaria.....3437 Chappell ...Calcutta.....M M & Co
Ramnfels .....3523 Krippner .....W & A G & Co
Shah Najam .....2761 Foster .....Shah S N Co
Strathness.....2812 Lamont.....W & A G & Co
Strathclyde.....2842 Crerar ...Shaw Wallaced & Co
Struthfilian.....2816 Hitton.....
Sprinburn .....3178 Crosthwaite.....
Virawa.....2176 Emmetti .....M M & Co
Warcoogs .....1607 Bamber .....M M & Co
Wearmouth.....2339 Oatto .....Bombay Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Dec. 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Wakamiya Maru	3437	Yamawaki	Kobe	14-12	M Y Kaisha
B Hidalgo	2760	Boohal...	Hull	16-12	F Muir & Co
C & R Othello	3327	Webster	Karachi	24-12	F M & Co
D & E Kirby Bank	2093	Kerr Leith & Antwerp		23-12	Shaw Wallace
F Chyebassa	3992	Wadge	Hull & Antwerp	21-12	M Mackenzie & Co
H Kasara	505	B.shop	Busreh	17-12	M M & Co
K Shah Nawaz	2523	M tobell	N F Shah S N Co		
N Liebenfels	2857	Oltmann	Hamburg via K'chi	23-12	W & A Graham & Co
P Umsumbi	2139	Mitchell	Middlesbro	16-12	W & A G & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Circassia	4315	Osborne	L'pool	27-12	W & A Graham & Co
3 B Rubattino	2682	Mancini	Genoa	15 12	G D Grossi
4 Capri	2718	Pedone	Shanghai	17-12	F & R S N Co
7 Praga	2368	Gillhuber	Trieste	16-12	A L S N Co
9 City of Manchester	3562	Findlay	Dunkirk	15-12	K N Co
10 & 11 Oceana	3507	Hide	London	19-12	P & O S N Co

H W P D

Satrunji	647	Hoosein	Mangalore	14-12
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bonager	16-12
Bahadur	829	Fakeera	K'chi	15-12

Bo S N Co Ld
...Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D

Delhi .....4784 Andrews...Shanghai.....22-12 P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
14	Kasara s	Bishop	Busreh, Dec 5
	Istrar s	Jacob	N'Castle, Nov 16

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Africa s	Morrison	Persian Gulf, &c
	Linga s	Rothwell	Karachi
	Kanzler s	Michaelsen ...	Zanzibar, &c
	Monsoori s	Hannah	Persian Gulf, &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Hild, for Bangkok, &c.
" Kasara, for Persian Gulf, &c.
" Liebenfels, for Hamburg, &c.
" Oceana, for London.
" Hohenfels, for Calcutta.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Silesia, from Trieste, left Aden on the 12th instant and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

The same Co's steamer Koerber, from Trieste, left Aden, on the 13th instant and is due here on the morning of the 19th instant.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Oceanien, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on Sunday, the 13th instant at 8 a.m.

The P and O Co's steamer Devanha, left Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The N V K steamer Moyori Maru, left Singapore for Colombo on the 11th instant.

The same Co's steamer Yetorofu Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on the 12th instant.

The same Co's steamer Totomi Maru, arrived at Hongkong on the 13th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—DEC. 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—30 bales hemp, F Khoobchund; 55 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co; 215 bales hemp, R Reeve & Co; 1 bale wool, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s—1,280 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 660 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—654 cwts myrabollams and 1,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji; 150 cwts condiments, Manockji Poonjiaji and Sons; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, 3,000 cwts cottonseed, W Becher; 400 cwts curdi seed, J Lukhmidas; 8,400 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 78 cwts horns, G Suchedina; 78 cwts buffalo horns, and 100 cwts deer horns, J Behimtoola; 85 cwts chutney, and condemints, F Nowroji; 102 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 167 cwts turmeric, R Jewandas and Co; 1,000 cwts cottonseed, and 500 cwts myrabollams, and 200 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co; 50 bales hemp, R Muncherji; 50 bales hemp, F. Khoobchund; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji; 55 bales skins, A H Mahomed and Co; 13 bales hides, P E Boyce and Sons; 36 bales skins and hides, R M Kooka; 12 bales hides H A Oomer; 19 bales carpets, S Megji; 136 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 28 bales hides and skins, H O and H Moosa; 66 hides and skins, E D Sassoon and Co; 18 bales and skins, H N and H Esaa; 962 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji; 9 bales hides, H A Oomer; 292 bales hides and skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5 bales hides and skins, H R and H Oosman; 27 bales hides and skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 34 cwts mother of pearl shell, K N Miani and Co; 14 cwts wax, E Soolt nally; 2 bales skins, H Hamed and Co; 35 cwts turmeric and 20 cwts olibanum M Jafferbhoy; 501 cwts kurdee seed, A Blascheck and Co; 2 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 170 cwts mother of pearl shell, K N Miani: 23 cwts condiments, H Muncherji and Sons; 2,000 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—523 cwts castorseed, G Bhimji; 1,000 cwts myrabollams and 2,000 cwts cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.

Othello s—6,000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.

Umzumbi s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

Chyebassa s—10,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, F Mamraj; 4,000 cwts cottonseed, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR WARBERG.

Othello s—220 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

City of Manchester s—195 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 284 bales cotton and 4,260 cwts deelseed, Ralli Bros; 2,015 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 150 cwts horns, E Noormahomed, 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 1,002 cwts poppyseed and 2000 cwts castor seed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwts poppyseed, 40 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Oceana s—14 bales carpets &c., Latham and Co; 4 bales carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chyebassa s—190 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 50 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co,

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Praga s—100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—155 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 80 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 2731 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros; 5,000 cwts linseed.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—1 case woollen carpets, Gordon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Praga s—110 bales cotton Glades and Co; 62 cwts gum, gingellyseed, J Fachiri.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Circassia s—277 casks skins, Max Klein.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—50 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 50 cwts olibanum, P Jethabhoy.

Capri s—56 cwts sharkfins S. Vazir 120 cwts kismis, S. Hassam 15 cwts salarus, 10 cwts myrrh, 2 cases aloes, K Peerbhoy Thanawala, 44 cwts kismiss, J M Somji, 80 bales twist M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist Tata Sons & Co.

Capri s—150 bales twist E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakamiya Maru s—100 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co. 150 bales cotton M. B. Kaisha; 250 bales cotton Ralli Brothers.

Capri s—700 bales cotton, Tata Sons & Co. 100 bales cotton H. N. Madraswala & Co. 100 bales cotton N. Futehally & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Wakamya Maru s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 50 bales cotton The Japan Cotton Trading Co. 2 bales cotton, Bhimji Shamji.

Capri s—300 bales cotton Tata Sons & Co; 100 bales cotton H. N. Madraswalla & Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 15th December.

There will be a Meeting of the Members of the Corps at the Office of Messrs Killick Nixon and Co. on Thursday the 17th instant at 5-30 p. m., to elect an Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 15th December.

515.—PRACTICE.

Practice will be carried out from the 10" B L Gun at Mahaluxmi Fort on Saturday next the 19th instant at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and caps.

E. E. CO.

The E. E. Company will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th instant at Apollo Bunder and proceed to Middle Ground for Electric Light Manning.

516.—PROFICIENCY CLASS.

The Proficiency Class will meet at the B. V. A. Club on Wednesday the 16th instant at 7 p. m.

517.—DRILLS.

10" B. L. Gun Drill at Mahaluxmi Fort on Tuesday the 15th instant and Thursday the 17th instant at 9 p.m.

Dress—Plain Cloths.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 15th December.

616.—Detail for the week ending 19th instant:—
To-day Tuesday, 15th instant—Commanding Officer's Parade.
Fall in at Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 6 p.m.
Dress—Drill Order, Uniform with Forage Caps.
Subject—Skirmishing, Signals and Whistle calls.
Sections 45 to 57 Part I Infantry Training 1905.
Thursday 17th inst.—"F" Coy. will parade at St. Mary's College Byculla at 6-30 p.m.
Subject—Route March.
Dress—Drill Order Uniform with Forage Caps.
Friday, 18th inst.—All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.
Dress—Mufti.
2 Proficiency class will be held at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

SETH DAMODERDASJI RATHI has paid a sum of Rs. 100 on behalf of Messrs. Thakurdas Khemraj as a donation to the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya, Bombay.

H. E. SIR A. LAWLEY leaves Madras on tour on Tuesday evening, and not on Monday, as previously announced, and proceeds by mail train to Cuddapah. The rest of the programme of the tour stands good except that His Excellency returns to Madras from Gunter by mail train via Bezwada, arriving in Madras at 11-35 a.m. on the 22nd instant by the Calcutta mail train, instead of on the 23rd instant, as originally arranged. His Excellency, on his return from tour, will spend Christmas Week at Guindy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

SYMES.—December 12, at Bombay, the wife of Mr. W. C. Symes, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUMPHREYS—December 7, at Delhi, the wife of R. Humphreys, I. C. S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

PALMER—December 3, at Calcutta, Wilhelmina Catharine Palmer, aged 81 years and 5 months.

SEPPINGS—December 9, (suddenly) at the Kadur Station, John Milligan, brother of M. and H. Seppings, aged 49 years.

IN MEMORIAM.

WADIA.—Bai Ruttonbai Merwanji Dadabhoy Wadia, who died on 15th December, 1899.

We loved her, yes, no tongue can tell,
How deep, how dearly and how well,
God loved her, too, He thought it best,
To take her home from pain to rest.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 4m.; Sun sets, 6h., 4m.; High water, 3-47m., 4-2a.; Low water, 10-51m., 9-39a.
Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 4 p. m.
Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p. m.
Bandmann's Theatre, the London Bioscope.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
Alex's Chronophone, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Dec. 16th, Last Quarter, 2h. 42-5m. a.m.; Dec. 23rd, New Moon, 5h. 19-7m. p.m.; Dec. 30th, First Quarter, 11h. 9-9m. a.m.; Dec. 15th, in Apogee, 0h. p.m.; Dec. 26th, in Perigee, 6h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Wednesday, December 16.—Meeting of the Co-operative Conference, Council Hall, Bombay Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Herbert Withers Concert Company, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 4-28m., 5-27a.; Low water, 0-0m., 11-5a.

Thursday, December 17.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p. m. Empire Theatre, Madame Alice Gomez's Concert, 9-30 p.m. Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz. Sun rises, 7h. 5m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 5-25m., 7-0a.; Low water, 0-56a.

Friday, December 18.—Co-operative Conference, Secretariat, 11-30 a.m. Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Grant Medical College Tennis Court, 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 6-27m., 8-18a.; Low water, 0-38m., 1-43a.

Saturday, December 19.—Bombay Extra Races, Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Doll Dressing Competition, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 4-30 p.m. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p. m. Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, annual meeting, Mahim, 4-30 p. m.. Sun rises, 7h. 6m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 7-31m., 9-11a.; Low water, 1-51m., 2-25a.

Sunday, December 20.—4th Sunday in Advent. Bombay Hunt, Cross Roads (Melon Ground). Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 6m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-56a.; Low water, 2-51m., 2-5a.

Monday, December 21.—Professor Lees-Smith's lecture on Commercial Education, Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, 5-45 p.m. The Sir Rasul Khan Mills Company, Graham's Buildings, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 7h. 7m.; Sun sets, 6h. 7m.; High water, 9-19m., 10-37a.; Low water, 3-43m., 3-44a.

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION'S DISPENSARY.—During November the number of patients treated in this dispensary was 231; among them the number of men, 74; women, 33; and children, 124.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—The Bombay High Court will be closed for the Christmas Holidays from Thursday the 24th instant to Wednesday the 6th January 1909, both days inclusive.

THE VELIBAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT NASIK.—Monthly return of patients attending for the month of November:—Hindoos, 2,719; Mussalmans, 441.—Total 3,160. The average daily attendance was 105.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—Under the auspices of the Gatha Society Dr. Ervad M. N. Dhalla, M.A., Ph. D. (Columbia University) is to deliver a public lecture this evening (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the F. C. Institute, Dhobie Talao, on "The Social Significance of Zarathushtra's teachings." The Hon. Mr. Justice Beaman will preside.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Wakamiya Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12-30 p. m. on Wednesday the 16th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 11-30 a. m. on the same day. A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Praga" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12-30 p. m. on the 16th instant. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day:—

Grand March		Rienzi	R Wagner
Cornet Solo	Song	I know A love.	
		ly Garden	Guy D'Hardelot
Cornet Solo	Song	The English Rose	Ed. German
Grand Selection		Tannhauser	R. Wagner
Valse		Jaime Mon Amour	Ivan Caryll
Selection		Havana	Stuart
Two Step		Fluffy Ruffles	Pedro de Zulueta

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, held on the 1st December:—

Considered application from Mr. Manilal Umedram Thakore for the building lease of plot No. 32 Gamdevi Estate.

Resolution.—The application is accepted.

Considered the following letter from Mr. Haji Esmail Goolmahomed, dated 24th November:—

With reference to your letter of 28th ultimo re Plot No. 36 in Colaba Reclamation purchased by me at the auction, I beg to say that there has been some disagreement amongst the partners with whom the plot was purchased in my name and in consequence thereof it has not been possible to undertake the work of construction. There does not appear to be any reasonable probability of the disagreement being removed. I have been therefore obliged to come to the conclusion that it will not be possible to construct the building on the plot in question.

Under these circumstances I shall feel very thankful if you will release me from carrying out terms of the agreement which I have signed and cancel the sale of the aforesaid plot and refund the amount deposited with you.

You are aware that the plot was purchased by me at Rs. 31 per square yard with the right of putting up a building with a ground floor and two upper stories. I think the land is fully worth the amount I paid for it at the auction and the Improvement Trust will be put to no loss in complying with my request.

Resolution.—The agreement should be cancelled and the deposit should be and the same is hereby forfeited to the Board.

Considered papers underlying Circular on the following letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 29th September with accompaniments:—

I have the honour to inform you that on the authority of Government Resolution of 1st August 1907, P. W. D. Railway, the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, has addressed me requesting the relinquishment of the ground shown in yellow colour on the accompanying plan for inclusion in the Railway premises. The ground consists of a footpath planted with trees and is of considerable value for foot traffic on the Queen's Road and if it is allowed to be absorbed into Railway premises the amenities of the road will be very seriously impaired and all the trees will have to be cut down. The matter was accordingly represented to the Agent and I forward a copy of his reply of 4th June.

As the ground on the west of the Railway Line vests in the Improvement Trust I shall be glad to know if that Body will be pleased to give to the Railway Company free of cost the land required by them.

Letter of 4th June from the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, to the Municipal Commissioner.

Removal of certain Railway fencing to the correct boundary to the west of Queen's Road.

I have the honour to state that I am prepared to consider the possibility of relinquishing this strip, provided we get a similar strip on the west side of the Railway in exchange for it.

It would, of course, devolve upon the Municipality to acquire the strip along the west side of the line and hand it over to the Railway free of all liabilities. Will you please let me know if the Municipality will be prepared to do this.

Read the following memo. by the Chairman, dated 23rd November:—

We may say that we should not object to the resumption by Government of the strip required, but it would be necessary to reinstate the outhouses to the Gymkhanas which would have to be removed. This would apparently be the only cost to the Municipality and it would be worth it to keep the footpath and trees on the East side.

After discussion it was agreed that the papers should be re-circulated to the Trustees with the Gymkhana agreements.

Considered the following notice of motion from the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Kt., C.I.E., dated 6th November:—

"To invite attention to the absence of any communication east and west in the area lying between Babula Tank Road and Nesbit Lane and to ask the Chairman to report for the information of the Board what has been done in the matter of the project for a cross road following the line of the existing lane between Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas' premises and the Grant Medical College compound, and connecting the Parel Road from the east end of New Nagpada Road with the Mazagon Road near the foot of the south approach to the Hancock Bridge."

Resolution:—The motion is adopted.

THE POPE TO THE GOAN COMMUNITY.

After the great meeting of our Community in the Town Hall on 16th September last in honour of the sacerdotal jubilee of H. H. Pope Pius X, the Executive Committee of the Goan Union sent to H. E. the Cardinal Secretary of State an account of this movement, the first of its kind among the sons of Goa and perhaps the grandest of all similar movements in the whole of India. Copies of the addresses were also sent. In answer to this communication, H. E. the Cardinal Secretary has addressed to the Goan Union through His Grace the Archbishop, Bishop of Damaun the following letter:—"Segreteria di Stato. Dal Vatican 11 November, 1908. Di Sua Stantita." No. 33340.

My Lord Archbishop—The Holy Father has received an account of the meeting held at Bombay, under the auspices of the Goan Union, to celebrate His Holiness' Jubilee, together with the two addresses of the men and women respectively. His Holiness desires to thank all those who have taken part in this demonstration of Faith and loyalty to the Holy See for their homage He is very grateful to them for their prayers and congratulations; and as a taken of His good will towards them. He affectionately imparts to all the Apostolic Benediction.

I am, &c.
R. Card Merry del Val.

News from Rome received by this mail states that Mr. Gorio, the Italian Consul in this city, who was good enough to take our casket and addresses to the Holy Father to Rome, has handed the same to the Portuguese Ambassador at the Vatican to be delivered to His Holiness.

The casket is modelled after the mausoleum in which is enshrined the body of St. Francis Xavier at Old Goa. It is made of blackwood with splendid finish and is beautifully garnished with silver and gold work all over. The crest surmounting it is the Goa Coat of Arms. On the sides of the casket are the miniatures in water colours of the Convent of Bom Jesus, in which the Mausoleum is at Old Goa, of the Seminary of Rachol in Goa, of the Church of Dabul and the Goan Union School in Bombay, and of the Ven. Joseph Vaz and of St Gonsalo Garcia. At the base it measures 2ft. 2in. in length and 1ft. 6in. in breadth, while it is 2ft. 4in. in height up to the crest. It is a beautiful piece of art and was greatly admired by all who saw it at the "Real Instituto Luso Indiano," Cavel, where it was exposed to public view, before it was forwarded to Rome.

PLAGUE IN MATHERAN.

CAPTAIN McPHERSON, I.M.S., Superintendent of Matheran, writes to Mr. Framji Cowasji Mehta, proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind" newspaper, regarding exaggerated reports of the prevalence of plague in Matheran. Captain McPherson says:—Several Parsee gentlemen on the hill have informed me that exaggerated reports are prevalent in Bombay regarding plague in Matheran. I shall therefore be obliged to you if you will kindly make known through the medium of your paper the true state of affairs. The first case of plague occurred in the bazaar on the 19th October and a day or two later it was followed by another case in the same locality, both proving fatal. As it was evident that the disease was likely to spread, I caused practically the whole bazaar to be evacuated. To ensure the evacuation being thorough, I had all the doors sealed up. To allow free access to the air and sun, however, our best disinfectants, I had portions of the roof removed. The people were accommodated in huts which they erected at some distance from the bazaar on sites selected by me. Six more cases occurred a few days after evacuation had been carried out but it was obvious that the infection in these cases had resulted prior to the evacuation. From the 4th November still the 27th November no further cases occurred. On the latter date, however, a wood-cutter who had been living in an outhouse some distance from one of the bungalows contracted plague and died the following day. On the 29th another case occurred in one of the bazaar houses in the bazaar which had not been evacuated. This case also proved fatal. Since then there have been no fresh cases. In all therefore there have been 10 cases with 8 deaths and these have been amongst the bazaar population. In no case has a visitor been attacked with the disease. Over a fortnight ago I heard that dead rats had been found in the outhouses of one or two of the bungalows but not in the bungalows themselves. No recent reports of dead rats have however been received by me. The usual measures for combating the disease have been resorted to, namely evacuation, innoculation, trapping of rats, and disinfection of infected places with kerosine oil emulsion. With a view to keeping down the rat population and so obviating recurrence of plague next year I have had about 50 cats imported from Bombay. I am pleased to say that innoculation has been resorted to very freely by the people, up-to-date about 1,200 have been done and considering that the population is only 1,900, a number which I verified by a census taken last week, I think the proportion is very good indeed. Judging from the number of visitors at the hotels and bungalows as compared with the numbers last year I do not think the plague has kept away very many people. The proprietor of one of the hotels, I hear, has had quite an unprecedented number of visitors for this season and I can vouch for the truth of that from my own observation. I do not anticipate that there will be many more plague cases and people need not have any hesitation about coming up here for the Christmas holidays.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

COTTON IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

[Note.—On an average of the five years ending 1906-07 the area under cotton in the United Provinces has represented some 6·2 per cent. of the total area under the crop in India.]

In canal districts sowings of cotton began at the usual time i. e. in May or early in June with the help of irrigation; elsewhere they commenced in the first week of July and were a little late. The rain in August was heavy and continuous in the Meerut, Agra, Rohilkhand and Allahabad divisons where cotton is chiefly grown and caused some injury to the crop in places. The early cessation of the rains did further damage, particularly in the chief cotton-districts. Except in Rohilkhand were cotton-picking commenced at the proper time, harvesting has been rather late this year.

Area.—The estimates incorporated in the first forecast, which was issued in the beginning of August, have proved to seriously incorrect: according to the crop returns based on field to field inspections now furnished by the Government agency the total area of the present year's crop amounts to 13,55,950 acres as compared with 14,42,816 acres reported last year, showing a decrease of 86,866 acres or 6 per cent., instead of the anticipated increase of 8 per cent. It however exceeds the average areas of the preceding 5 and 10 years by nearly 11 and 21 per cent. respectively. The chief decreases occurred in the Agra and Rohilkhand divisions, and to a less extent in Lucknow. Meerut and Allahabad show small increases.

Condition.—The season was on the whole fairly favourable and some rain in the latter part of September would have assured almost a normal crop. They yield in the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions is estimated at about 85 per cent. of the normal; and in the Agra and Allahabad divisions at 80 per cent., while in Oudh (where the effects of the drought at the end of the season were more pronounced) an outturn of about 75 per cent. of the normal is expected. For the province as a whole the crop is estimated at 80 per cent. of the normal compared with 50 per cent. last year. Some important districts report that the quality of the fibre is below the average.

Outturn.—It is estimated on the foregoing data that the total outturn of this year's cotton crop will be about 4,18,000 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 2,65,500 bales estimated last year showing an increase of 1,52,500 or 57 per cent. Assuming that imports will be about the usual figure of 40 millions pounds, the total quantity available would amount to about 207 millions of pounds. The mill consumption is estimated at 55 millions, and local consumption other than in mills at about 10 millions of pounds, the amount estimated last year. On this basis there would be a balance of 142 millions of pounds or over 17 lakhs of maunds for export.

The price of cleaned cotton on 15th November 1907 and 1908 is given below for three selected marts. In Cawnpore it is easier by one rupee and in Hathras by twelve annas, while the rate in Agra is about the same as last year.

Marts.	Prices of cleaned cotton per maund, 15th Nov. 1907. Rs. a. p.	15th Nov. 1908. Rs. a. p.
Cawnpore	18 13 2	17 12 5
Agra	17 11 6	17 12 5
Hathras	16 12 0	16 0 0

The area and estimated outturn of cotton grown in the Rampur State are given at the end of the provincial figures in the appendix. The area has fallen from 17,825 acres last year to 15,485 this year; with while the outturn is greater than last year, being 3,193 bales against 2,144 bales.

THE current issue of "The Gentlewoman," that excellent ladies' paper, is a special Anglo-Indian number, and is full of interest for readers in this country. In the prize competition for experiences and anecdotes of Anglo-Indians, Mrs. F. E C. Carr takes the first prize of £5 for a contribution entitled "A Johnson of South India," which reproduces verbatim an amusing report sent her by her Madrassi butler during one of her absences from headquarters.

THERE is to be a great English Church Pageant next June in the grounds of Fulham Palace. According to the Bishop of London:—"We want this Pageant to be an education for old and young, and we hope that it will show, by its pictures of bygone life and the influence which religion had upon that life, something of the struggles and the trials of those who fought for the Faith."

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 5th December give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

The week was rainless. Rain is generally needed. The need being great in several districts. Harvesting of autumn crops is now practically completed. Sowings of spring crops are still going on. Germination is good. Standing crops are in fair to good condition. Irrigation is in progress. Malarial fever is generally delayed operations but is now decreasing. Agricultural stock are mostly in good condition. Prices have fallen in 11 districts but are stationary elsewhere. Fodder and supplies are adequate and there is a good demand for labour.

PUNJAB.

Rainfall nil. Rain is needed in Rhotak, Sialkot and Rawalpindi. Autumn crops are being harvested and their condition and expected yield are generally good to average but they are below average in Jhang. The outturn of cotton is generally below average in Lahore and Lyallpur. Harvesting of toria continues in Lyallpur. Sowings of spring crops are somewhat late in Rohtak, Gurgaon, Ambala and Amritsar. Spring sowings are extensive and the crop is doing well. Spring crops have been damaged by insects in Gurgaon. Grass-hoppers are injuring the wheat crop in Mianwali. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province but is abating in several districts. Prices are high but have fallen slightly. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is sufficient except in Gurgaon, Sialkot, Lyallpur and Jhang.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

No rain fell during the week except 3 cents in Kohat. It is now wanted for unirrigated lands. Standing crops are generally good throughout the province. Harvesting of autumn crops still continues and the yield is expected to be average both on irrigated and unirrigated areas. Pressing of sugarcane is in progress in the Peshawar district. Spring sowings continue. In Dera Ismail Khan they have been finished. Fodder and water-supply in canals is sufficient. Irrigation from the Paharpur Canal has been stopped for clearance of silt. The condition of cattle is generally good except that foot-and-motuh disease is reported in one village of the Nowshera tahsil in the Peshawar district. Malarial fever is still prevalent throughout the Province. Prices of wheat and bajra show a slight tendency to rise. Prices:—wheat 8 7-8 to 11 4; gram 9 1-16 to 12 1-2; maize 10 to 18; and bajra 14 to 14 3-4 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

There was no rain during the week. Prices are fluctuating. Wheat sells from 6 1-2 to 13 and maize from 10 to 20 seers per rupee. The condition of standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient.

KASHMIR.

The weather is bright. Crops are in good condition. Spring sowings are in progress. Fodder is sufficient. Prices are unchanged.

RAJPUTANA.

Spring sowings continue. Young crops where they have already germinated are being watered and are doing well. Cattle are generally in good condition except in a few places in Dungarpur, Bharatpur and Merwara. The fodder and water-supply is sufficient. Prices have risen in the Hill Tracts of Mewar, Tonk and Bundi but have fallen in Partabgarh and Karauli. On the whole prices are considerably higher compared with the normal.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain nil. Spring sowings are nearing completion in Bundelkhand and are in progress in Gwalior and Baghelkhand. Harvesting of autumn crops is in progress elsewhere. Juar has been damaged slightly by insects in parts of Indore and other crops in parts of Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar. Agricultural stock are fair to good. Cattle disease is prevalent in parts of Baghelkhand, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar. Prices have fallen slightly in Bundelkhand; are fluctuating in Malwa and are high but stationary elsewhere, Poppy sowing is in progress in Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal and Baghelkhand.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The weather has been clear and cool. Reaping, threshing and winnowing of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in rapid progress. Sowing of spring crops has been completed. The condition of standing crops is generally good but a shower would be welcome throughout the Provinces and is much needed in the Jangjir tashff of

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME IN INDIA.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE."—Throughout the reports on Police Administration in the United Provinces for 1907, which we partly noticed in a previous article, we find evidence in abundance of the enormous difficulties encountered in administering a country like India on civilised lines. A great legacy from the long periods of anarchy which preceded British rule is to be found in the numerous criminal tribes, whose name is legion. From Madras came a gang bearing the suggestive name of Walkarwars. Arrested in the Nizam's Dominions for dacoity and a little burglary, they were tenderly let out on bail to do road work, but their industry was such that they committed several crimes in their leisure hours in those Dominions and in the Chanda district also. Minas, Bhils, Sansias, all the aboriginal vermin of the country revel in the multiplicity of jurisdictions which history has conferred upon them. Another legacy from centuries of mis-government is the utter callousness towards human life which is so frequently displayed. One Taka Ram, an Ahir, poisoned a number of strangers with aconite and incidentally took little himself, but he took more than he had intended and was caught. He was found to be an old jail-bird and had lived on robbery by "dhatura" poisoning, displaying little interest in the fate of his victims, of whom many had probably died. But even when captured he did not throw up the sponge, for he started confessing, implicating of course a number of perfectly innocent people as his confederates. He is now comfortably settled for life in jail. But a Gond friend of his had started the business on a larger scale, overdosed two of his victims—and they died. His gang, too, has been broken up, but one of its members turned King's evidence, is at large, and will doubtless be heard of again.

Such pests are, however, intelligible people as they are at least tempted by the profits of their trade, which must be considerable. It is less easy to understand the mental condition of the mild villager of Betul who buried one of his wives alive because she was old and weak and he had been unable to lose her. Until education or a religious revival steps in to inculcate a modicum of altruism among the Indian peasantry these cases will recur, and no amount of police reform will prevent them. A strong Government would deport the criminal tribes of the United Provinces across the seas. A weak administration allows them to be hurried out of one district into another, where a tender-hearted magistrate will not take action against them. Throughout the United Provinces report evidence crops up that the preventive law is enforced against these hereditary criminals "after" they have perpetrated a series of organised crimes, which is as futile as shutting the stable door after the horse has disappeared. Prevention is better than cure, and we cannot but think that much of the money now spent on abortive prosecutions would be better applied to stringent preventive measures.

Poverty unquestionably leads to a great number of offences against property and incidentally to much violent crime, as the interesting figures in the United Provinces report show. In normal years cognisable offences number less than 170,000; in years of scarcity or famine they number 200,000 or even 250,000. But the poorer classes, who in every country turn readily from honest labour to petty crime, are usually powerless without leaders; and it is instructive to trace in both Provinces how largely serious crime is organised by men of good caste and position. Taluqdars, Zamindars, Rajputs, Brahmans, and such like—all take a hand in organizing the criminal elements among the low-castes for really remunerative crime. The professional criminal is beginning to realise that it is safer to operate in large numbers, as there is far less chance of capture and little risk of recognition. Bows and arrows are also found to be as effective as obsolete firearms and are now in fashion with these hordes. But the most serious feature of the outbreak is the leniency with which the organisers of these gangs appear to be dealt with on conviction. In Moradabad a notorious criminal, leader of an armed gang assembled for dacoity, gets seven years and his followers six each. In Lucknow a leader got five years, and his followers presumably less. Such sentences put a premium upon crime. The police administration in the Central Provinces and the United Provinces cannot be said to be conspicuously successful, for looking to the difficulties inherent in the characters of a country and of the people and to the difficulty of inducing native subordinates to abandon traditional methods, it would be foolish to criticise it by the statistical results. All that the Indian police officer can do is to play the game, and the rest is on the knees of the gods. How well the game has been played is apparent in every page of these reports.

PEDAGOGICAL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN".—Quite a considerable proportion of intelligent and refined people are parents. All have had to pass through the trying period of pupilage. In addition, it is well known that, deliberate misleading, and the aims of ambitious and discontented men apart, the root of much, if not all, of the present unrest and indiscipline in India is to be found in a radically and originally mistaken educational policy. The malign influence of this has been little corrected by teachers, the majority of whom have a mistaken idea of what ought to be put in to the heads and hearts of their pupils, and of the method of instilling it. Out of depraved pedagogics has been sublimated the political poison that is now corrupting the brain and bone, the very pith and marrow of India. This being the case, there is no necessity to make excuse for turning from the welter of politics, from sordid treason, and the measures that are being considered for its checking, if not its extinction, from things high and contentious to the children we all have been, and whom some of us may own. What is more, the precepts meet for the conduct of the parents or the teachers of children offer in many cases very shrewd hints of the greatest value to men who would be successful rulers, and secure the perfect well-being of their charges.

There is not a man or woman but looks back upon the past with the most mixed feelings. Reviewing the days of childhood and pupilage, even though the kindly mists of time, light filled, wine coloured and golden, soften the outlines and modify the perspective, all must feel that the gratitude due to those who had the moulding of their characters and lives is not unbalanced by much for which there is little reason to be grateful. In the procession of teachers through whose ranks each boy and girl has run the gauntlet to maturity how few are there really deserving of the name or the trust that it implies. Some there are and than them the world holds none loftier or more deserving, who really educate their charges. Those advance and advantage them mentally, bodily, spiritually, improve and strengthen their characters, their limbs and senses, and show them how to learn, and to learn especially the lessons the world is ever teaching, helping them to be leal and brave, efficient in every sense, sensible of heart and brain. The fortunate pupils of these rare souls have cause to sing "landamus" every hour of their lives. There are others, the antitheses of these, who, either through c'oddish stupidity or sheer brutality, betray their trust and send in to the world men and women warped in character, spiritually and mentally debilitated, and often maimed in body or senses. It is not astonishing if those who have passed through the hands of such teachers find hate and a desire for vengeance hot in their hearts twenty or thirty years after their connection has ceased. The vast majority of teachers belong neither to the one class nor to the other. They are men and women very ordinary, a little dull often, with many limitations over driven tradesmen. Such help an over-elaborated and error-filled educational policy to turn out pupils who will for the most part be only too faithful copies of themselves, very dull and ordinary, and in mind and body a trifle below what the average of healthy humanity ought to be. The remark holds good of all classes of teachers, here and at Home, in the Public as in the National Schools. Fortunately, however, for themselves the public schools escape the full force of that deplorable thing the "Educational Code," and, having traditions can still develop character, inculcate manners, and, notwithstanding the influence of the examination fetish, turn out something a little different from lettered dunces, who, lacking originality and the power of observation, are only sausage stuffed with text books.

Fortunately there has of late been a multiplication of signs which indicate that an improvement in the level of the majority of teachers may be looked for with some confidence. They are trying seriously, and succeeding in some degree, to approximate to the first order here noted, and the dullards and brutes, (who must be distinguished over from strict disciplinarians) are becoming fewer. It is becoming increasingly understood, and appreciated that the mere ingestion of knowledge is of far less importance for children than is the formation of satisfactory characters, the development of the habit of discipline, of responsibility, of resource and self-reliance, the cultivation of the civilised manners that go so far to make a satisfatory man. This change has been long in coming, too long, and some time must elapse before the mephitic influence of the "cram and exam" school is dispersed. That influence has done England and India more harm than any half dozen other errors. It has stunted a nation's physique, destroyed initiative and originality, ruined manners and injured morals, softened and warped the people in every way. Because of it the earth is filled with 'generations of folk purblind physically and mentally, restless and foolishly ambitious, but who being soft, of mental fibre and lacking thew and pith cannot content their cravings or achieve their ambitions, and whose minds are pools of bitterness because of their important longings. The responsibility for all this rests upon the men who have evolved the absurd educational ideas the world is asked to worship to-day, and on the teachers who attempt mechanically and uncritically to give these ideas expression and force. Men and nations have before this fallen through ignorance. But it is also possible to come to ruin through a little knowledge undigested and misapplied. The management of states rests upon the management of their children and this management has been and continues still to be in the main most faulty.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN INDIA.

THE "PIONEER":—Up to a few years ago railway passengers in India enjoyed extraordinary immunity from serious accidents. Collisions were few and far between, and derailments caused comparatively small loss of life. Now and again the wreck of a bridge or damage to the permanent way in flood-time resulted in a bad accident, or the mistake made by a pointsman had grave consequences. But, on the whole, the number of passengers killed or injured in a year while actually in running trains was very small indeed. Now, however, the luck has turned; a whole series of bad accidents has occurred within a few months and the loss of life has been appalling. The fact seems to be that with the demand for higher rates of speed and the larger number of trains run, including the third-class through expresses which have become extremely popular, the risk of accident has proportionately increased. Compared with other countries India would probably still be able to show, in the last triennial period, the lowest accident-rate; but for the current year her record is a dismal one. It is mainly on lines with single tracks of metals that the disasters have happened, three collisions having proved the danger which exits in such cases. Not for a very long time will the traffic on the greater part of our railways justify the doubling of the track, though on some sections the improvement is now being carried out notably on the East India line from Howrah to Naini Junction. The railway administrations have, therefore, to face the problem of securing the greatest margin of safety in the handling of trains which must of necessity meet each other at some point in their journey. The system in vogue is that of line-clear messages, with such signalling arrangements at stations as shall prevent collisions there; but, in spite of elaborate instructions to the station and train staffs, accidents have become more frequent. The first reform which 'suggests itself is to strengthen the staff at small stations and to recruit a more intelligent class of Indian station-masters, men with a sense of responsiblity who will not delegate their duties to ignorant subordinates. Surprise inspections, especially during the night hours, would show how often signals are wrongly set at small stations, and how that man-of-all-work, the "khalasi," is allowed to deal with points. Drivers and guards could tell strange stories of night-running and the risks which they have of necessity to take in order to keep to their timing at the principal stopping-places. Not untill the personnel of the stationmaster class in its lower grades is improved will safety be secured. It may cost the State and the Companies money, but in the public interest this step must be taken. Again the punctuality of trains, particularly of those travelling long distances with the mails, must be more strongly insisted upon; and here the Railway Board should exercise its authority. A fast through train running an hour or two late over a single track disorganises the whole traffic: the petty stationmasters at the crossing-places are at their wit's end to meet the charges in timing and the wonder is that they work the trains through at all. So long as there were few trains daily and the speed was very moderate, all went well. Now the conditions have changed; and if fast services are to continue reforms in working the traffic must be adopted even if net profits have to be cut down.

NIGHT NEWSPAPERS IN PERSIA.

A form of journalism known only in Persia is the "chal-na-meh," or night papers, says Mary-lie Markovitch, writing in La Revue (Paris.) They originated with the liberal movement, at a time when political intalerance threatened the lives of those who ventured openly to express an idea of reform or a progressive thought. Prepared in the night with printer's ink on gelatin, they were scattered in the streets, in front of doorsteps, slipped into the bazzars, even smuggled into the mosques. And, in the morning, upon leaving their houses or going to prayers, the peaceable citizens had only to stoop to lay in a provision of violent articles of social, and sometimes even revolutionary, propaganda.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DECEMBER 14.

Disturbed conditions in North India have almost disappeared and skies have cleared in the greater part of the plains, but Kashmir is still heavily overcast. Light precipitation occurred at a few stations.

Humidity is in defect in parts of the Peninsula, and temperature is normal in almost the whole country.

Forecast.—Light precipitating is possible in Kashmir.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 14TH DECEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi crop prospects generally good so far; rain required.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rapeseed doing well. Wheat doing well. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts unfavourable. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Wheat being sown. Cotton plants sow bolls rapidly ripening.

Amraoti.—Dewfall insufficient. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy.

Broach.—Easterly wind and cold. Cotton plants in flower in general and showing bolls in some places.

Wadhwan.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton larger area sown this year; crop excellent, crop accounts satisfactory and arrivals expected early. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy.

Barsi.—Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally.

Bellary.—No further rain expected. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 14TH DECEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 14th December 1908, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the extreme north but are lightly clouded at Lahore and clear elsewhere. Humidily is normal or in excess and temperature equal to the average.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is in defect at Jhansi but is either equal to or above the average elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is normal except at Karachi, where it is in excess, while the minimum is higher than usual in Sind and at most stations in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded in Cutch and at Deesa and Neemuch but are clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in Cutch and is either equal to or below the average over the rest of the division. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature has become equal to the average.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear in the north and lightly clouded in the south. The air remains drier than usual at Ratnagiri but elsewhere contains the average amonnt of moisture. Temperature is generally normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is equal to the average except for a defect in the minimum at some stations in the Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—The disturbed weather in north-west India is to-day shown only in the extreme north where heavy cloud is reported. No. precipitation has occurred anywhere. Fine weather is likely to continue.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st November to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (13th)	84·3	69·8	...	0.18
Multan	74·0	47·5	...	0.00
Rawalpindi	67·9	37·4	...	0·00
Lahore	74·9	41·2	...	0·00
Sirsa	75·3	41·6	...	0·00
Ambala	73·0	39·0	...	0·00
Delhi	74·2	48·7	...	0·00
Agra	75·0	49·0	...	0·00
Mainpuri	75·8	45·1	...	0·00
Jhansi	77·5	54·0	...	0·00
Cawnpore	76·9	48·5	...	0·00
Allahabad	76·6	46·5	...	0·00
Jacobabad	79·1	50·3	...	0.00
Karachi	88·5	64·5	...	0·00
Ajmer	77·9	49·7	...	0·03
Jaipur	78·2	55·6	...	0·16
Kotah	81·5	53·1	...	0
Bhij	82·6	61·0	...	0
Dwarka	79·8	63·7	...	0
Veraval	81·7	61·3	...	0
Rajkot	87·9	53·7	...	0
Bhavnagar Para	87·1	54·5	...	0
Surat	89·1	59·1	...	8
Ahmedabad	88·6	60·2	...	0
Deesa	88·8	53·4	...	0
Neemuch	80·0	47·8	...	0
Indore	80·1	50·6	...	0·01
Jubbulpore	75·0	43·8	...	0
Sangor	75·1	53·5	...	0·21
Hoshangabad	81·1	49·4	...	0·03
Khandwa	83·7	48·1	...	0·07
Akola	83·2	48·1	...	0
Amraoti	81·3	55·3	...	0
Nagpur	80·6	51·6	...	0
Chanda	80·5	46·5	...	0·00
Bhpur	76·7	52·6	...	0·00
Bombay	84·4	69·3	...	0·00
Ratnagiri	87·3	64·4	...	0·20
Mormugao	84·0	65·7	...	0.00
Karwar	87·8	60·5	...	0·00
Malegaon	85·4	47·1	...	0·10
Ahamednagar	81·9	51·0	...	0·00
Poona	83·0	45·8	...	0·37
Sholapur	84·8	55·4	...	0·00
Bijapur	84·7	54·2	...	0·00
Belgaum	80·3	55·6	...	0·34
Aurangabad	82·7	49·2	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	80·9	53·7	...	0·00
Hyderabad	80·3	54·7	...	0·00
Mangalore	87·7	69·4	...	0·03
Calicut	86·3	66·1	...	0·59
Cochin	90·2	71·3	...	1·21
Colombo	89·0	73·5	...	3·79
Masulipatam	82·6	61·8	...	0·08
Bellary	84·0	57·3	...	...
Cuddapah	85·2	61·1	...	0·02
Madras	82·5	65·5	...	12·26
Bangalore	80·3	52·8	...	0·08
Coimbatore	83·4	62·3	...	0·79
Pelchinopoly	87·6	69·3	...	0·02
Negapatam	84·1	70·0	...	4·09

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate, S = Strong, G = Gale, H = Hurricane.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Calcutta 14th December.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Maharaja Sir Prodyot Kumar Tagore, Kt., is granted the privilege of private entree to Government House Calcutta.

The services of Captain W. O. S. Murphy, M. B. I. M. S. are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

The services of Captain W. R. J. Scroggie, I. M. S. are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

The services of Captain N. W. Mackworth, M. B. I. M. S. are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

Mr. E. H. Thirkell-White, 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-five days with effect from the 11th November.

The services of Captain M. R. C. MacWatters, M. B. I. M. S. are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr. J. M. Kennedy, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India, is premoted to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, from the 11th Seotember.

Mr. P. C. H. Smart. Extra Assistant Superintendent 2nd grade Survey of India is promoted, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent 1st grade with effect from the 25th October.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. G. Jacobs, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank Bengal is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer, to the Government of Bengal in addtion to his own duties with effect from the 12th October during the absence on combined leave of Mr. A. E. Silk and until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant R. J. W. Heale, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Assistant Commissioner attached to the Peshawar District, with effect from the 23rd November.

Lieutenant-Colonal C. F. Minchin, D. S. O., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Bannu, with effect from the 24th November.

Mr. E V Gabrial, C V O, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, was placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department from the 19th August to the 19th September.

Mr. R E Holland, a Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted on return from furlough, as Political Agent at Maskat, with effect from the 10th November.

The following changes are sanctioned among Agency Surgeons under the Foreign Department:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G W P Dennys, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class, is confirmed as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in the North-West Frontier Province.

Lieutenant-Colonel H R Woolbert, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, to be an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class.

The undermentioned Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India have been declared to have passed the examination prescribed for Military Officers temporarily attached to the North-West Frontier Province, which was held at Lahore in October in the groups noted opposite their names:—Lieutenant C.T.C. Plowden Group A (with credit). Lieutenant W.A. MacD. Darstin—Group C (with credit). Lieutenant J.S. Crosthwaite—Group A (with credit) and Group C.

Lieutenant-Colonel A.F. Pinhey, C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmer-Merwar, with effect from the 6th November and during the absence on leave of the Hon'ble Mr. E.G. Colvin or until further orders.

Captain F. McConaghy, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, Sibi, with effect from the 16th November.

The services of Captain J. Craik, 10th lancers are replaced at the Edisposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 8th December.

Major E. M. Molyneux, D.S.O., 12th Cavalry, officiating Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Cavalry, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 8th December.

Mr. E.C. Apostolides, Consul for Greece at Colcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 30th November.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Bartley, on being relieved of his duties as officiating Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the same office with effect from the 9th of November.

The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—With effect from the 27th of October Mr W Alder to act in class III of Accountants General.

With effct from the 3rd November Mr. W. S. Adie to act in class I of the Enrolled List instead of in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 6th of November Mr W H Michael to act in class I; Mr F J Atkinson to revert to class II; Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to act in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 12th of November Mr W S Adie to act in class III of Accountants General.

With effect from the 23rd of November Mr M F Gauntlett to act in class II; Mr A M Brigstock to act in class III instead of in class II of Accountants General; and Mr W Alder to revert to class II of the Enrolled List.

The following substantive promotion made in the Accounts Department with effect from the 12th of November Mr V C Scott-O'Connor to class II of the Enrolled List.

Mr M F Gauntlett, is posted to Burma as Accountant General with effect from the 23rd of November.

Mr H J Brereton is posted to Eastern Bengal and Assam as Accountant General with effect from the 29th of November.

DEPARTMENT OF GOMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Mr E G F Abraham, I C S, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class III, in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 19th November and is posted to Bengal.

Mr A E McKenna, an officiating Assistant Collector, Class IV, in the Imperial Customs Service, reverts to his substantive appointment in the Calcutta Custom House, with effect from the 23rd December.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—Captain Roland Maxwell Thomason. V D, to be Major, to fill an existing vacancy, Dated 15th June.

Lieutenant George Filmer Guy to be Captain, vice Thomason promoted. Dated 15th June.

Second-Lieutenant Edmund Charles Hill Condon to be Lieutenant, vice Guy promoted, Dated 15th June.

James Charles Crawford to be second Lieutenant, vice Condon promoted. Dated 15th June.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—Lieutenant Percy Glover Tipping to be Captain, vice Mann transferred to the Supernumerary List. Dated 19th November.

Second Lieutenant Gerald Owen Clutton Garrett to be Lieutenant, vice Tipping promoted. Dated 19th November.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Major General W. duG. Gray, C. B., Commanding Kohat Brigade, to be Inspector-General of Volunteers vice Major-General A. A. Pearson, C.B., appointed a divisional Commander. Dated 5th December.

The services of Captain P. N. Leslie, I.A., are placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident at Hyderabad, the employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

Brigadier-General J. S. Cowans, M. V. O., British Service, Division of the Chief of the Staff, to be a Brigade Commander and to retain the rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed. Dated 5th December.

Colonel H. Bower, Indian Army, to be a Brigade Commander and is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General whilst so employed, vice Major-General R. B. Adams, V.C., C.B., Indian Army, vacated. Dated 1st December.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. Brough, R. E., Executive Engineer, Nagda Muttra State Railway, is granted privilege leave for 3 months combined with furlough for 9 months, with effect from the 13th May.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. Scott, Sub-Engineer, 2nd grade, is promoted to the rank of Assistant Engineer, State Railways, with effect from the 6th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Bonham Carter, R.E., in Class I, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, has been granted furlough for twelve months in extension.

Messrs. C. A. H. Edwards and E. G. Rodwell, Assistant Engineers, Katihar Godagari and Gauhati Extension Railways, respectively, are transferred to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

MR. QUILLIAM OF LIVERPOOL.

King's Proctor Intervenes.

Solicitor Accused of Manufacturing a Divorce.

An extraordinary story was told in the Divorce Court when the hearing was resumed of the strange case of "Thompson v. Thompson," in which the King's Proctor has intervened to show cause why a decree "nisi," which was granted on Jan. 16 last, to Mrs. Martha May Thompson should not be made absolute.

The ground of intervention was stated to be that material facts had been withheld originally, and it was alleged that persons acting on behalf of the petitioner had, in order to obtain evidence in support of the petition, procured the respondent to misconduct himself in Glasgow.

Mr. C. F. Gill, for the King's Proctor, said that the petitioner had left the country, and that the solicitor who had acted for her in the suit, Mr. William Henry Abdullah Quilliam, of Liverpool, had also left England. The latter, it was said, had employed a clerk, named Evans, who made friends with Thompson, and on May 29 of last year took him to public houses in Glasgow.

It was only fair to say that there was another solicitor practising in Liverpool of the name of William Henry Billal Quilliam, son of the Mr. Quilliam concerned in this case. There was no allegation against him, and he had had nothing whatever to do with the getting up of this case, and had no knowledge of the facts.

Resuming the story of what took place on May 29, Mr. Gill said that Evans, after inducing respondent to come out with him to see "a very pretty French girl," went away to communicate with somebody, apparently by telegram. He and respondent then visited several public-houses, and while walking down a street they met a woman named Burns. Evans spoke to her, and asked her to go to a public house with them.

Subsequently respondent committed himself. Then something was said about respondent getting the girl a situation, and at Evans's suggestion he wrote his name and address on paper and gave it to Burns. Evans afterwards got possession of the document, and it was produced before the President in the divoree proceedings. Evans and Quilliam next visited Glasgow together for the purpose of getting evidence.

THE GREAT FARCE.

By means of a farce, continued counsel, a document was obtained from Burns, stating that she had had relations with the respondent. This was done by Evans informing her that his wife was Quilliam's daughter, that she had started proceedings against him (Evans) in consequence of believing that he had misconducted himself with Burns, and that it was a very serious thing for a man in his (Quilliam's) position that such proceedings should be taken by his daughter.

Enoch Thompson, the respondent, said that he was married in 1899. In 1901 he was summoned by his wife, and Mr. Quilliam appeared for her. Witness was engaged as steward of a steamship called the "Pretorian," and he arrived at Glasgow on May 28. On the following day, while he was waiting to sign on again, someone touched him on the shoulder, and said, "Hallo, Hickey! How are you?" Witness replied that he did not know him and Evans said, "You ought to know Tom Morris," and went on to narrate that they were boys together.

Continuing, witness said that Evans accompanied him to the theatre that night, and afterwards took him to various public-houses, where they had a large number of drinks, for all of which Evans paid.

Evidence was also given by the woman Burns.

Evans gave evidence admitting that it was at the request of Quilliam he made inquiries about Thompson, and acted as he did.

His Lordship said it was quite clear that Mrs. Thompson employed Quilliam to try to get up a case to enable her to get a divorce, and that Quilliam employed Evans for this purpose.

The statement which had been written by Quilliam and signed by a witness in his presence contained a whole pack of untruths which must have been produced by Quilliam himself and put before the Court for the purpose of deceiving the Court. The Court had been deceived by the gross misconduct of a solicitor, who had not only put forward a false case, but employed what he believed to be thoroughly unreliable evidence for the purpose of obtaining a decree "nisi." That decree must be rescinded, the petition being dismissed and Quilliam condemned in the costs of the old proceedings.

MOSLEM SHEIKH.

Mr. W. H. Quilliam, the absentee Liverpool solicitor, is in a way a very remarkable personage. For years he was a much sought-after advocate in the Dale-street Police Court. The Mersey Port being the Mecca of men of all nations, he became acquainted with Eastern settlers. In those days and afterwards he was a Wesleyan, a leading Good Templar, with numerous lodge degrees, and for some years published a temperance monthly.

He studied the tenets of the Mahomedan faith, and joined the few Moslem settlers in Liverpool. He got into communication with the Sultan of Turkey, and one of Liverpool's large private residences near Emmanuel Church, West Derby-road was taken and converted into a mosque, where a growing congregation attended regular services.

Various allied institutions, including a children's home, were founded. Then he made several journeys to Turkey, where he was received in State by the Sultan, who sixteen years ago made him Sheikh Abdullah, head priest of the Moslems in England.

Before going down town to his office he would each morning proceed to the balcony of the mosque and, surrounded by a few disciples, turn to the East and recite the "muezzin's" prayer.

So pleased was the Sultan with the progress of the Moslem faith in Liverpool that he showered presents on Sheikh Abdullah Quilliam. He also received Quilliam's son and paid for his education in Constantinople, Paris, and elsewhere.

In the recent debate in the Senate of the Calcutta University, regarding the disaffiliation of certain Law classes in Bengal, it transpires that in the case of Victoria College, Cooch Behar, the Maharajah, who is the proprietor, has declined to incur any further cost on legal education on the ground that the persons who benefit are not the people of his own State, and further that the country is "flooded with lawyers." The Maharajah was content, therefore, that the provision of legal education should be left to the University.

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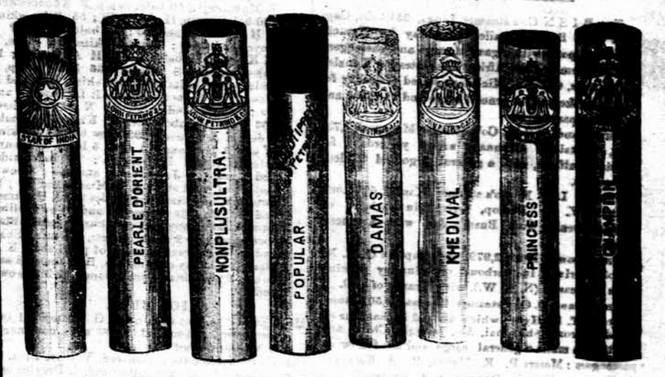

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Fig. 203½. Fig. 401. Fig. 96.

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DISPUTES BETWEEN THE TALATI PARTNERS.

Suit for a Heavy Claim.

YESTERDAY on the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar disposed of the suit brought by Burjorji Nasarvanji Talati against Pestonji Framji Talati and others, in which the plaintiff prayed for a decree against the defendants for Rs. 3,22,869-6-3 with interest from 6th November 1907, costs and further interest. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Padshah (who held Mr. J. D. Davar's brief,) instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji Mirshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Defendants 1 and 2 had filed a written statement, but all three of them were absent at the hearing.

The plaintiff stated that he from time to time deposited with the defendants various sums of money, which were repayable on demand and to bear interest at 12 annas per cent. per mensem. The defendants opened an account in a book which they gave to the plaintiff and caused their mehta to make entries as each sum came to be deposited. At the end of each year the account was adjusted and a balance drawn in the handwriting of the defendants' mehta, and signed by the firm. The last of the balances was drawn and signed on the 6th November 1907, whereby defendants acknowledged that a sum of Rs. 3,22,869-6-3 was due to the plaintiff. Demands were frequently made, but defendants failed to pay anything on account of the balance.

The defendants, in a joint written statement, said they were for many years carrying on business in Bombay and Hongkong as commission agents and merchants under the name of Pestonji Framji Talati. One of them, Pallonji, died some years ago, leaving three sons, who took his share and place in the firm. Merwanji Talati had for some years past been in charge of the Hongkong firm, while his two brothers attended to the business of the firm in Bombay. The plaintiff some years ago deposited with the defendants a sum of about Rs. 70,000; and the amount now claimed represented the original deposit with accumulations of interest calculated with annual rests. Under the circumstances, and an arrangement made with the plaintiff, he was not entitled to sue for the amount. In 1907, the defendants' firm having come into difficulties, the plaintiff, as a large creditor, proposed certain terms, which were accepted, namely that the plaintiff was to be put in management of the firm and would personally attend to such management, that he would lend and advance all monies for financing the business of the firm, that he would not demand or call in the monies already due to him as well as all other monies that he advanced until the firm was placed in a sound financial position and was able to repay the advances out of its profits; that he would inform the partners of all transactions entered into by him; that this arrangement would be kept strictly private, etc. It was also agreed that, in order to secure the plaintiff for the monies due to him, the first defendant should deposit the title deeds of his property at Surat, and the second defendant should deposit those of his property at Versova, with the plaintiff. The title deeds were accordingly deposited with the plaintiff, who had, however, concealed the fact from the Court. After taking over the management of defendants' firm, the plaintiff, in violation of the arrangement, neglected to attend to the business or to properly finance it, and entrusted the business to others, who, acting under the authority of the plaintiff, usurped the whole management of the firm. In collusion with the managers, the plaintiff had secretly received large sums of money, for which no credit had been given to defendants' firm. The result of the breachof contract and wrongful acts of the plaintiff was that the firm's business was neglected and suffered heavily. Bitter disputes arose; the defendants were ousted from the firm; the public came to know of the whole affair; and the firm's financial position was irretrievably affected. The plaintiff was liable for such damages, and was not entitled to maintain this suit, and was bound to render an account of the assets of the firm.

His Lordship, at the close of the enquiry, gave an ex parte decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 3,22,869 with interest and costs, and interest on the Judgment, Costs to include all costs reserved.

A LOAN ON A BOND.

A Case Bristling with Difficulties.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, sitting yesterday in the Appeal Court on the Original Side, heard an appeal referred by Rustomji C. Kharadi and his wife Mirbaiji, plaintiffs and appellants, against Rustomji N. Subedar and two others, defendants and respondents. It was an appeal from a Judgment of Mr. Justice Russell, delivered on the 7th February last, dismissing the suit with costs.

Mr. Lowndes, with whom was Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff-appellants. The Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General, with whom was Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshah and Co., appeared for the defendant-respondents.

The plaintiffs had advanced on a bond to the first defendant Rs. 3,000 on 15th April 1907, at the request of the second and the third defendants, at 12 per cent. interest per annum, on condition of repayment by monthly instalments of Rs. 50: failure to pay any one instalment entitling the plaintiff to recover the whole amount. The first defendant had mortgaged, in favour of the plaintiffs, a receipt for the Provident Fund in the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in whose service he was, amounting to Rs. 2,604. The plaintiffs suspected that the bond was either mislaid or stolen about October 1907.

The defendants averred that the bond was a penalty-bond for a double amount, on which Rs. 1,500 only were advanced. The original rate of interest was double, viz. 24 per cent. per annum. Only Rs. 1,300 were paid, Rs. 180 having been deducted by the plaintiffs in advance for six months' interest; Rs. 15 were taken away for stamp, and Rs. 5 for the execution of the bond. The defendants had paid to the plaintiffs Rs. 20, in addition to the Rs. 1,300 advanced. The allegation about the hypothecation of the Provident Fund certificate by the first defendant to the plaintiff was untrue.

Mr. Justice Russell remarked that the case bristled with difficulties throughout. The Rs. 3,000 were not lent by the plaintiffs, nor was the Provident Fund Certificate mortgaged to them. The Rs. 3,000 were lent under the circumstances set forth by the defence. The certificate was handed to the plaintiffs to satisfy them that a certain amount was due to the first defendant. The bond was returned by the plaintiffs to the defendants duly cancelled, and was destroyed by the latter. The bond was not stolen, as alleged. The suit was dismissed with costs.

The hearing was proceeded with.

SUIT AGAINST AN INSURANCE COMPANY.

Appeal Dismissed with Costs.

YESTERDAY the Appeal Court on the Original side of the Bombay High Court, consisting of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, delivered Judgment in the suit of Haji Gulam Mahomed, original plaintiff and appellant, against the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, by its agent Mr. Maunder, original defendants and respondents.

The appeal was filed from a Judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod, who dismissed the plaintiff's claim, with costs. The case has been reported. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiff-appellant. Mr. Kirkpatrick, with Mr. D. Chamier, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., appeared for the defendant-respondents. The claim was in respect of 750 bags of rice, exceeding Rs. 9,000 in value, which were insured by the plaintiff with the defendant company. The bags formed part of a larger cargo shipped, and were stated to have been damaged whilst in course of transition in a lighter from the Coconada shore to the s.s. "Rander Reunion." The lighter was stated to have stranded on a bar: hence the claim.

In delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that the evidence produced in support of the claim was full of suspicion, and not entitled to credit. Omission on the part of the plaintiff to call valuable evidence made the Appeal Court agree to the conclusions arrived at by Mr. Justice Macleod.

Mr. Justice Batchelor, who agreed with his learned colleague, said that no evidence had been tendered on behalf of the plaintiff to show that the damage was sustained by reason of the stranding of the lighter.

The appeal was dismissed with costs.

THE ROGAY ESTATES CASE.

In the Bombay High Court, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, the suit of the Advocate-General, at the relation of Haji Mahomed Ibrahim and Nakhoda Sayed Ali Rogay against (1) Nakhoda Mahomed Ali Mahomed Amin Rogay, (2) Abdul Latif Jitekar, (3) Mahomed Ibrahim Mahomed Jafar Tungakar, (4) Khan Saheb Nakhoda Gulam Husen Rogay, and (5) Mr. R. D. Settna, the "committee" of the first defendant who had been adjudged a lunatic in 1889 has been disposed of. For the Advocate-General, appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, with whom was the Hon. the Advocate-General, Mr. T. J. Strangman, himself, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, solicitors; for the first defendant, appeared Mr. F. Sorabji Talevarkhan, with whom was Mr. M. A. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs Craigie Lynch and Owen; for the fourth defendant, appeared Mr. Raikes, with whom was Mr. G. R. Lowndes, under instructions from Mr. P. S. Batliwala.

In his plaint, the Advocate-General stated, among other things, that in 1850 Mahomed Ali Rogay died; probate of his will was granted to his widow Fateh Bibi, and his son Mahomed Amin. One of the properties of the testator was situated in Apollo Street. Mahomed Amin died in 1857, when a dispute arose among the inheritors. There was a suit over it in the Supreme Court, and a decree was entered in it in 1866, in accordance with the provisions contained in an award of arbitration, to which the suit had been referred. In 1867 Fateh Bibi died, the surviving executor of whose will was the fourth defendant. In 1901, the Municipality purchased a portion of the premises in dispute for Rs. 15,323. The plaintiff was unaware as to how these monies were being administered. He prayed that trustees might be appointed for the annual share receivable from the income of the property, a trust scheme should be formulated, and other reliefs granted.

For the first defendant it was urged that he had no objection to the proposed trust scheme; but he had an objection to the 4th defendant's being appointed a trustee.

The fourth defendant characterised such comment upon him as improper and unnecessary. He was a lineal descendant of the Rogay family, and fitted to be a trustee.

Arguments of counsel over, his Lordship passed a decree with the consent of the parties, arranging for the annual receipt of the share from the income and accruals of the property; referring the suit to the Commissioner for report as regarded the framing of a scheme for the appointment of trustees, and for the naming of fit and proper persons for the purpose.

POLICE COURT.

THEFT OF PURSES.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Morris charged one Domingo Pascal Fonseca, a Goanese employed at Messrs. Thacker and Co., with the theft of leather purses and a silver pencil case of the value of Rs. 11. The evidence showed that for some time past thefts were being committed at the complainants' establishment and a report was made about it to the police. A detective was then kept at the place to find out the offender. On the 8th instant the accused's movements, having excited the suspicion of the assistant manager, the latter informed the detective. The accused was searched and four purses and one pencil case were found on him. The accused, who had one previous conviction against him, was sentenced to six month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE BLOOM CASE.

Sent to the High Court.

Max J. Bloom, the Russian who was brought down from South Africa to Bombay recently, was yesterday again placed by Inspector Morris before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be sent to the High Court to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of cheating.

SPORTING NEWS.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Trials and Viceroy's Cup.

LATEST BETTING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The latest betting on the Trials is as follows:—

Win.		Place.
5 to 2	Tangaroa	2-5
3 to 1	Sham Fight	1-2
6 to 1	Wandin	6 to 4
6 to 1	Uro	6 to 4
6 to 1	Stirabout	6 to 4
6 to 1	Wise Bird	Evens.
8 to 1	Retort	2 to 1
12 to 1	Lovania	2 to 1
12 to 1	Golden Gleam	2 to 1
15 to 1	Sea Spray	3 to 1
15 to 1	Bull Dog	3 to 1
20 to 1	Absentee	3 to 1
20 to 1	Bedouin	3 to 1
20 to 1	Saloon	5 to 1
30 to 1	Galloping Girl	6 to 1
50 to 1	Misty Morn	10 to 1
50 to 1	Kaffirpan	10 to 1
50 to 1	Sacricomar	10 to 1
50 to 1	Currandooley	10 to 1
100 to 1	Black Wolf, Fitzgrafton, Mother Goose, Auber	25 to 1
100 to 1	Black Duke	10 to 1
200 to 1	Longchamp	50 to 1
300 to 1	Melbourne	75 to 1

The betting on the Viceroy's Cup is as follows:—

Win.		Place.
3 to 1	Mallard	1-2
4 to 1	Fitzgrafton	Evens.
5 to 1	Misty Morn	Evens.
10 to 1	Tangaroa	2 to 1
12 to 1	Wandin	2 to 1
12 to 1	Bedouin	3 to 1
10 to 1	Retort	2 to 1
15 to 1	Kaffirpan	3 to 1
16 to 1	Doyereux and Absentee	3 to 1
20 to 1	Stirabout and Uro	4 to 1
25 to 1	Galloping Girl	6 to 1
30 to 1	Bantock	8 to 1
40 to 1	Steinhajer	10 to 1
50 to 1	Hunting Horn	5 to 1
100 to 1	Black Wolf, Currandooley, Pelargonium, Mothes Goose, Saloon	25 to 1
200 to 1	Black Duke and Archer	50 to 1
300 to 1	Long Tom and Melbourne	50 to 1

POLO.

The Alderson Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 14.

Only one game was played to-day, and it was a spirited one, between the 26th Cavalry No. 2 and the gallant Miners, who held out for all they were worth but unfortunately could not manage to place a single goal to their credit.

General and Mrs. Alderson and a large number of others were out to witness the game,

26TH CAVALRY No. 2 vs. MINERS.

Umpires.—Colonel Russel and Captain Orton.

1ST CHUKKER.—The Cavalry went away at once with the ball to the Miners' end and hit behind the line; a good deal of up and down play followed till the Cavalry were again at work at the Miners' end and from a scrum hit a goal. On changing ends the Cavalry instantly made a dash for the Miners' posts, but before they had a chance to score for the second time the chukker was up.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 ..... 1 goal.
Miners ..... nil.

2ND CHUKKER.—Soon after start the Cavalry carried the ball down to the Miners' posts with a splendid run from one end of the field to the other, and Chaytor finding it a few yards from home hit a clean goal. A minute later the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 ..... 1 goal.
Miners ..... nil.

3RD CHUKKER.—A minute from the start the Cavalry found their way up to the Miners' goal, where Fawcus got on to the ball and scored. The next instant the Cavalry placed a second goal to their credit. Some rattling good gallops up and down the field followed, till the Cavalry got within range of the Miners' goal and shot the ball through on point of time.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 ..... 3 goals.
Miners ..... nil.

4TH CHUKKER.—Within a minute the Miners had a narrow shave for goal, but the Cavalry galloped up and saved in nick of time. Then the Cavalry had an innings in the opposite direction, where after a couple of rounds they hit a goal and soon after the chukker closed.

26th Cavalry, No. 2 ..... 1 goal.
Miners ..... nil.

Score—
Cavalry, scratch ..... 6 goals.
Miners, plus 3 3

CRICKET.

Elphinstone College vs. Bharatpur.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHARATPUR, DECEMBER 14.

The Elphinstone College lost the toss and were sent in. They put up a total of 78, the principal scorers being Jamshed (21), Antia (21), Wagle (18) and Mulla (18). Dwarkanath and Mughni were very successful with the leather.

On going in Bharatpur totalled 73, of which Shaive and Ahmed claimed 13 each, and Mohsin 14.

Driver secured five wickets and Vatcha four, and both were in good form.

The Elphinstonians in their second innings lost four wickets for 50 runs, out of which Mulla scored 33 (not out).

Dwarkanath performed the hat trick.

NAGPUR MOTOR TRIALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, DECEMBER 14.

The Nagpur Motor Trials have been cancelled owing to insufficient entries.

MR. E. G. CUMING, senior partner of Messrs. J. Monteath and Company, died at Calcutta on Saturday of heart disease and was buried the next day.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday, 19th December.

Entry closed at 6 P. M. on Monday, 14 December.

THE WINTER PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr M Gooculdass' br aus m Lady Metal (aged)
Mr N B Kirvadekar's b ans m Arrah (5 years)
Mr Kelso's br aus m Lady Euclid (3 years)
Mr Vincent Clifford's ch e g Ashanti Gold (aged)
Mr S A Wahed's b e g Chevalier (4 years)
Mr E R Fischer's b aus g Blantoon (aged)
Mr W Hutchins' br aus g Baritone (aged)
Mr A J De Souza's br aus m Winsome (6 years)
Aga S Shah's br e g Peria Doray (3 years) (by wire)
Mr T Harrison's ch e g Child's Guide (aged)
The Chief of Manavadar's b e m Moonlight 14 1 1-2 (3 years)
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed br aus g Koko 14 2 (aged)
Mr Dawson's ch e g Rosewater (5 years)

THE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet (5 years)
Mr R A Willis' g a h M V O 13 2 3-4 (4 years)
Mr M Gooculdass' b a h Hazza 13 3 3-4 (4 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungez (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mersily (4 years)
Mr James' ch a h Neoman 13 3 3-4 (aged)
Mr R R S' ch a h Dexon 14-0 (4 years)
Mr R S Ferage's g a h Safoog (4 years)
Mr Mujeed Jurges' b a h Recruit (6 years)
Mr Adil's g a h Colaba (3 years)
Mr Adil's b a h Dumra 13 2 1-2 (5 years)
Mr G K's b a h Pechlim (aged)
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Moscow (6 years)
Mr Hossain Obayed's ch a h Dhafer (5 years)

THE LITTLE ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13 2-4
Messrs M Gooculdass and J C Galstaune's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3-4
Mr R R S' b a h Rose 13-3
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazette 13-2
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13-3
Mr A Rehman's ch a h Selection 13-2 1-4
Mr Pell's b a h Hullo 13-2 3-4
Mr Adil's ch a h Plassy 13-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Zal 13-2 3-4
Mr G K's ch a h Disfigure 13-2
Mr A J De Souza's g a h Sabah 13-3
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Rajput 13-2 1-4
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godalphen 13-2 1-2
Mr O M Zuvari's g a h Darby 13-2 1-2
The Chief of Manavadar's g a h Calcutta 13-2
Mr Beg's b a h Mudgel 13-2 1-2
Mr G K's g a h Brussels 13-2 1-2

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.
Mr P H Burn's ch a h Phansa 13-2 3-4 Rs 1100
Mr M Gecaldas's ch a h Orby 13-2 Rs 1100
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Santra 14-0 Rs 600
Mr Salim Abdul Rahman's b a h Spectator 13-2 3-4 Rs 800
Mr A Rehman's g a h Sultraz 13-2 Rs 800
Mr Asifi Gany's ch a h Thamir 13-3 Rs 700
Mr Phiroz b a h Hallo 13-2 1-4 Rs 600
Mr Adil's g h Martyn 13-3 1-2 Rs 500
Mr Hamed Hazmy's ch a h Rogers 13-2 1-4 Rs 700
Mr A S Omer's g a h Rajah Bahadur 13-3 Rs 600
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Hatiff 13 3 Rs 600
Messrs A M Ameer and Raja Waxer's b a h Bruce 13-2 3-4 Rs 700
Mr Nasar Abdoola's b a h Collector 13-2 Rs 800
Mr R S Forage's b a h Silkration 13-3 Rs 400
Mr Noormahomed Beg Mahomed's g a h Good Morning 13-2 1-4 Rs 1300
Mr Abdool Gany's b a h Murhaba 13-3 Rs 600

MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Gooculdass' and Tahar Yune's b a h Meerdhan (4 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Akrabad (5 years.)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Faric 14-0 (4 years.)
Mr Newton's b a h Brutus (5 years.)
Mr A A Saif's b a h Are 14 0 (6 years.)
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h England (4 years.)
Mr Kassim Jurge's b a h Desert King (4 years.)
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Shimal 13 3 3-4 (6 years.)
Mr Abdul Rehman Ameer's b a h Hamrin (4 years.)
Mr Pell's ch a h Fritz 14-0 (5 years.)
Mr Adel's ch a h Surrender 13-3 3 4 (4 years.)
Mr Adel's g a h Soocab (4 years.)
Aga S Shah's g a h Nulli Secundus (3 years) (by wire)
Mr Syed Rashid's b a h Hoodaib 13 3 1-2 (aged)
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Arab Sheik (4 years)
Mr H Jethabhoy's b h a Nilum (4 years)
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Transfer (3 years)
Mr Abdoola Mistry's g a h Urgent (4 years)
Mr Jawad Mahomed's b a h Jupiter (6 years)
Mr Newton's g a h Alachfar (aged)
Mr Hajee Sulleman's g a h Jarnam (4 years)
Mr D S Mehta's g h a Zir 13 3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr Newton's ch a h Saiyakdhar 13 3 (5 years)

The Christmas Plate.—Distance about 6 furlongs.
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Virtuous Boy 13 3
Mr Newton's b a h Sirur 13 2 3-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Sajjakdhar 13 3 1-2
Mr Kadoo bin Saleh's b a h Hishan 13 2 1-4
Mr M Gooculdass' ch a h Vedas 14-0
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Fariok 14 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Lassa 13 3
Mr R R S's g a h Madkoor 13 2 1-2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Meerjan 13 3 1-2
Mr A Abdoola's b a h Real Blood 13 3
Mr A M Saif's b a h Muzloom 13 3
Mr Adil's g a h Squire 13-2
Mr Mohsen Abdul Aziz's g a h Murzook 13 2 3-4
Mr Pitts' g a h Fix 13 3 1-2
Mr Adil's ch a h Zari 13 2 3-4
Mr Adil's ch a h Surrender 13 3 3-4
Mr G R's ch roan a h Maunlicher 13-3 1-2
Mr G R's b a h Merchant late Amani 13-3
R K Sirdar Singhi and A S Oomer's ch a h Mutlog 14-0
Mr A S Oomer's b a h Godolphin 13-2 1-2
Mr R Govindjee's ch a h Aden 13-2 1-2
Mr Rowland's g a h Good Chance 13-3 1-2
Mr Mahomed Mohsen's b a h Barrack 13-3 1-2
Mr D Cowasjee's g a h Ariff 13-1 3-4
Mr M Zuvari's ch a h Caravan 13-3
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Turkish Flag III 13-3 1-4
Mr Newton's ch a h Sakhar 13-2
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Hamayoon 14-0
Mr A Razak A Rehman's g a h Fradil 13-2 1-2

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

NURSE DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Husband under arrest.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA DECEMBER 14.

MRS. LOXA, nurse of Jamalpur, has been brought to hospital in Calcutta in a dangerous condition with a bullet in her side. Her husband is under arrest.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will shortly take place, between Major M. Perceval Buckle, D.S.O., the Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.), second son of Admiral Claude E. Buckle, of the Red House, Raithby, Spilsby, and Marjorie, elder daughter of Col. C. A. Swan, C. M. G., and Mrs. Swan, of Sausthorpe Hall, Spilsby.

News has reached Sydney that the native residents of Pierson Island, also known as Rokahanga Island, in the Manahiki or Penhryn group, in Polynesia, have thrown off their allegiance to Great Britain, and have repudiated the right of New Zealand to interfere in the administration of their territory. The decision was arrived at by 330 natives at a mass meeting, and then the Union Jack was hauled down and a Republic declared.

A MEETING will be held at the rooms of the Motor Union under the Presidency of the Hon. A. Hill-Trevor, to-morrow evening to discuss the starting of a Kennel Association for Bombay. Various supplementary matters, including the question of holding shows, will also be discussed.

BOY JOCKEY'S HOME BURGLED.

Thieves Get Away with Booty.

FAME AND £5,000 A YEAR AT FIFTEEN.

Treadwell House, Epsom, the home of Frank Wootton, the wonderful boy jockey, was broken into in the early hours the other morning and property to the value of over £500 stolen.

Mr. Richard Wootton, who is a well known trainer, was with his elder son at Birmingham, and the only occupants of the house at Epsom were Mrs. Wootton, her sister, Frank's younger brother Stanley, his too little sisters, and a maid.

The burglars entered the house by way of the dining-room window. Going upstairs they appear to have walked first into the maid's bedroom. The girl, who had been sleeping fitfully, was awakened by footsteps, but she lay quite still with eyes closed.

She heard one of the burglars explore the room, and then say to his companion. "There is nothing in here: you take charge of this" (presumably handing over a lamp). The next moment a flash of light passed over her face, but she gave no sign that she was awake.

Immediately after they left the room she heard the clock strike two. But it was not until nearly six o'clock in the morning, when the manager of the stables arrived, that she gave the alarm. Meanwhile she lay almost paralysed with fear.

From the maid's room the burglars went into Stanley's apartment, where they found nothing of much value, but they were mean enough to take some loose change from the boy's pockets.

They then turned their attention to Mr. Wootton's unoccupied room, and in ransacking the chest of drawers came across a bunch of keys. Armed with these they entered the dressing-room adjoining, and unlocked the safe which contained the valuables. They obtained:—

Two gentlemen's gold watches (one belongs to Frank, the other to Stanley).
Lady's gold watch.
Three gentlemen's gold chains.
Diamond pendant.
Diamond and sapphire crescent brooch.
Two-bar diamond brooch.
Two amethyst brooches.
Two sets of gold sleeve links.
One set of gold sleeve links, with two Kruger half-sovereigns.
Diamond and pearl scarf-pin.
Diamond and ruby scarf-pin.
Diamond and emerald scarf-pin.
Lady's gold ring, set with diamonds and rubies.
Gentleman's gold ring, set with large claw diamond.
Old-fashioned locket, set with rubies, and chain.
Gold and emerald bangle.
Large gold abased cross.
Gold and ruby cross.
Large silver mosaic cross.
Gold and pearl pendant.
Gold medallion.
Pair of gold and turquoise cardrops.
Silver card case.
Silver cigarette case.
Gold cigarette holder.
Gold cigar holder.
Silver shoe-horn and button-hook.
Gold sovereign case.

PRODIGY'S WONDERFUL RECORD.

The sovereign case was given to Frank when he won his first race in Johannesburg about three years ago. Stanley's gold watch bore the inscription "Elspeth" and it was presented to him when he won his first race in this country at Newmarket last July.

Returning downstairs the burglars went into the kitchen. Here, before the range, was an accomplished parrot. Mrs. Wootton stated that she was quite sure the bird gave the burglars a greeting—in all probability, "Hullo! Good morning!"—because she found that they had thrown a jacket over the cage to prevent the bird talking.

In the morning room the thieves had a royal feast of cold meat, cake, and bananas, washed down with some excellent brandy, and also took away with them six boxes of choice cigars.

On the table in the dining-room were heaped together all the plate and several racing trophies, but the thieves had evidently been disturbed and had had to leave these things behind.

Later in the day, in a cemetery near the house, the police discovered a hamper (which had been taken from the house) and a bowler hat, and an old cycle lamp (probably belonging to the burglars).

Frank Wootton is, perhaps, the greatest wonder of his age ever seen in the saddle. He is scarcely fifteen, but this season he has fought a wonderfully keen fight with the famous Anglo-American jockey, Daniel Maher, for premier honours. Had it not been for an unfortunate incident which kept him out of the saddle for a month it is more than probable that the lad would have headed the list of winning jockeys for 1908. On Monday four of his mounts won races.

Young Wootton was not yet twelve when he won his first race in South Africa, and now, at fifteen, he is earning—taking special fees and presents into consideration—some £5,000 a year.

He rides at about 6st., lives like other people and has never done any "wasting," save for a single dose of physic on one occasion, which had such an effect that 5lb. more than the superfluous flesh it was wanted to get rid of vanished.

He is enthusiatic about his profession, and when somebody recently asked him how much it would take to make him give up riding he promptly replied: "Not all the money in the world."

HOW TO RAISE A SKIRT.

Dressmaker Gives Practical Demonstration to Lawyer.

An amusing incident in the Brompton County Court was a practical lesson in the art of raising a skirt in a muddy street.

A dressmaker sued a firm of cleaners for damaging a lady's dress. The defending solicitor, however, asked if the "puckers" and marks in the skirt, which formed the basis of complaint, might not have been caused by its owner having seized her skirt at the back—"Like this."

The solicitor seized his own garments at the back by way of illustration, but the dressmaker interposed in a horrified tone:—

"A lady does not take hold of her skirt there, Sir. She does it like this."

And she deftly wheeled round in the witness-box and elevated her skirt above her ankles in the correct way, to the edification of a smiling court.

"Well, you know more about skirts than I do," said the abashed solicitor. But Sir William Selfe reproved him also in the remark: "Why, you are a married man."

JUSTICES Holmwood and Ryves yesterday sanctioned a rule on the District Magistrate, Malda, to show cause why the trial should not commence at once of Biseswar Das, headmaster of the Malda National School, who is charged with dacoity, or failing this, why bail should not be allowed.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—It is a lamentable fact that there has been going on in India during these days a recrudescence of barbaric ambitions, ideas and sentiments, that as a people we are undergoing rapid deterioration: our social, political and commercial morals are sinking, and day by day we seem to be drifting farther and farther from our ancient anchorage, toward an unknown coast whose atmosphere is laden with poison and death; and that unless the bulk of the people, still sound and hearty, compel a return to the more natural way, the parasitic elements of growth will not give way to the productive. Here is Lecky's view of what constitutes national prosperity:

"The foundation is laid in pure domestic life, in commercial integrity, in a high standard of moral worth, and of public spirit, in simple habits, in courage, uprightness, and a certain soundness and moderation of judgment which springs quite as much from character, as from intellect. If you would form a wise judgment of the future of a nation, observe carefully whether these qualities are increasing or decaying. Observe, especially, what qualities count for most in public life. Is character becoming of greater or less importance? Are the men who obtain the highest posts in the nation men of whom, in private life and irrespective of party, competent judges speak with genuine respect? Are they of sincere convictions, consistent lives, indisputable integrity? . . . It is by observing this moral current that you can best cost the horoscope of a nation."

On the contrary, it is well known that there are now in this country large organised societies of criminals, bound together by solemn oaths, and controlling large sums of money. It is not the ignorant alone that fill the ranks of criminals; many of the convicts have received a greater or less education in our colleges, public schools, and elsewhere.

The facilities for committing crime are constantly increasing. A Nihilist lecturer once stated to a Boston audience, that there were now (1884) about four hundred schools in Europe whose only object is to teach the use of explosives; that about sixty tons of nitro-glycerine, having ninety-three times the power of gunpowder, are now concealed, ready for use; that he carried dynamite always in his pocket; and two ounces of an explosive he had, put at the entrance of the Trement Temple, where he was lecturing, would destroy the life of every person in that building.

Science is making wonderful progress. Steamers can be blown to atoms in mid-ocean, rail-road trains be wrecked, safety-vaults and magnificent piles of architecture changed in a moment to shapeless ruins. It is perfectly certain that the criminal classes of the future are going to know all about these things; and it is becoming a most momentous question, How are we going to stop the growth of crime?

It is certain that education of the intellect alone will not do it; that only gives increased power. The churches alone cannot stop it, for they do not reach the great masses outside their pale. I do not seek to disparage our present great and powerful instrumentalities of good, and the army of noble and self-sacrificing men and women engaged in them. I only seek to show, that, in spite of them all, crime is increasing far beyond our increase of population, and seems likely to increase still more in the future, and that new measures must be adopted. What can we do? I answer, in my judgment, there is only one way. We must go straight to the foundations and begin with the children in our public schools; and that will be the quickest way to reach the parents. If we want to stop lawlessness and crime, we must begin with the children in own public schools. Nearly all the criminals of the future, the thieves, burglars, incendiaries, and murderers, are now in our public schools; and with them the greater criminals who commit national crimes. They are in our public schools now, and we are educating them. We can mould them now as we will. To illustrate the power of education: We know that you make the same boy Protestant, Roman Catholic or Mahomedan. It is simply a question of education. You may put into his little hand, as first toys, whips and guns and swords; or you may teach him, as the Quakers do, that war and cruelty are crimes. You may teach him to shoot the little song-bird in spring time with its nest full of young, or you may teach him to feed the bird, and spare its nest. You may go into the schools now with book, picture, song, and story, and make neglected boys merciful; or you may let them drift until, as men, they have become sufficiently lawless and cruel to throw your railway trains off the track, place dynamite under your dwelling-houses or public buildings, or as Nihilistic leaders, involve the nation in civil war. Is it not largely, if not wholly, a question of education?

The experience of French and English schools during many years has shown that children taught kindness to animals only, become not only more kind to animals, but also more kind to one another. This matter has been deemed so important that in one department of France alone, there are now above five hundred of these societies and in some of the Roman Catholic dioceses of France children are not admitted to first communion until they promise to be kind to animals. For the same object, large societies of youth and children have been formed in Germany, Denmark, Russia, Switzerland and Great Britain. I heartily commend the introduction of humane education in our public schools, so as to prevent our rising generation being whirled into the vortex of anarchism.

KESHAVLAL L. OZA, B. A.

Veraval, 9th December.

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 15.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

15-08 Kang and P Rustomji Cowasji Kharaki vs Ruttonji Sorabji Subedar Ardeser H D and Co. part heard.
16-08 Bhaishunker K and G Motilal Shivlal vs The Secretary of State for India in Council E F Nicholson.
18-08 Mulla and M Asibai widow vs Hurbai widow Mehta D and D.
19-08 Bhaishunker K and G Alimiyan Mahomedbhai Munsari vs The B B and C I Ry Co Crawford B and Co,
20-08 In person Dadabhoy Cursetji Ashburner vs Messrs Tyebji Dayabhai and Co Tyabji D and Co.
21-08 Bicknell M and R Abdool Hosein Adamji Peerbhoy vs Gungadhar Sadashiv Gokhle Raghavaya B and Co.
24-08 N M Cama Nuserwanji Muncherji Cama vs Dalookhroy Bejnath Malvi H M and F.
26-08 Jahangir G and B Jamnadas Narandas Motiwala vs Bai Gulab Thakurdas and Co.
28-08 Payne and Co Raghunath Tarachand. firm vs The Bank of Bombay Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. MR. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

192-08 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhai Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M Part heard.
561-06 Payne and Co R D Sethna vs Dossabhoy Bomonji Mistry Mulla and M Part heard.
106-08 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co the firm vs Moosabhai Hassambhai Vishram Kanga and P.
546-05. Dikshit D and S Shankernath Gurn Kashinath vs Chambelinath Foslnath Khunderao L and M.
714-06 Pestonji R and K Shavak Ruttonji Bomonji vs Chabildas Lalookhoy Wadia G and Co part heard.
437-06. Jamsetji K and D Kastoorchand Bhawaji vs Bhawoobai widow Hiralal and Co
622-06 Payne and Co The Advocate-General o Bombay vs Mahomedbhai Nensi Khaira Thakurdas and Co.
422-07 Tyabji D and Co Sherabai widow vs Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia Crawford B and Co.
340-08 Dinshaw and D Bai Chanchalgouri vs Vrazlal Govindji Matubhoy J and M.
477-08 Captain and V Bhugwandas Mr. Jhuram vs Chimansy Kalyanmal Bhaishunker K and G.
738-07 Raghavaya B and N. Hirji Lilakhar. and others vs Pestonji Jehangir Hormusji, and another Khunderao D and M.
151-07 Mirza M and M Surikhabu and others vs Syed Ismail bin Syed Alli and others T H A Ghandy.
50-08 Payne and Co Dewa Tulla vs Raichand Khasal and others Ty

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15, 1908.

LORD ROBERTS AND INVASION.

OUR former Commander-in-Chief severed his connection with Army Head Quarters that he might more effectually carry on his campaign in favour of a stronger and more efficient army. To procure this Lord Roberts believes that the country should pay any price—even conscription. Few people are persuaded that the British Navy is incapable of defending the coasts of the United Kingdom against any possibility of invasion—yet they are apt to forget that in case of a war with a strong naval Power, or combination of Powers, we should have a coast line far greater than that of the United Kingdom to defend and that our ships could not be concentrated for the defence of the British Isles alone. Directly war broke out every squadron in the empire would require augmentation, and though we had a navy with ten per cent. over the two-power standard, we should probably have to fight our enemies with a navy equal on the spot to only one. Too much must not be expected of the Navy in time of war. It will be required for offensive rather than for defensive purposes. And when Lord Roberts urges the strengthening of the Second Line of Defence he does so with the full knowledge of the probable necessities of the case. Coast defence must be the first consideration, and to provide that there must be forts and torpedo-mines and guns with men ashore to work them. There must be men to annihilate foreign troops—even a handful—if such by any chance effect a landing, and Lord Roberts had this fact full in view when he moved "that the defence of these islands necessitates the immediate attention of the Government to the provision, in addition to a powerful Navy, of an army strong in numbers and so efficient in quality that the most formidable foreign nation would hesitate to attempt a landing on these shores."

Lord Roberts took for the sake of his arguments the probabilities of the German invasion, for which he is condemned by some of his crites as being calculated to arouse enmity among the people of a friendly nation with whom relations are somewhat strained. We disagree with him. It has hitherto been the habit in discussing the possibilities of invasion to turn our thoughts to France. It is not because we are on more genial terms with France that the usual practice has been departed from. And we do not believe that relations between England and Germany have been strained in the slightest degree by recent occurrences. That they are between Germany and the German Emperor we fully believe. His people regret as much, if not more than our own, that the Kaiser has permitted himself the expression of indiscreet sentiments, either for or against us, and recognise that he has utterly failed in his object of spurring them on to outstrip us in the establishment of a gigantic navy. An attempt at invasion from Germany now is as easily to be thought of as ever was from France. In fact, more so; for whereas France has sat down and calculated the cost and probabilities of such, any time in the last hundred years, Germany has only just, comparatively, begun to think of expansion beyond her own four walls. Still for Lord Roberts' purpose invasion by any Power or combination of Powers might have been considered. And it does certainly believe Great Britain to be on the alert. It was no exaggeration of fact to say that across the narrow seas, opposite to our shores, within a few hours' steaming of our coasts there is a people numbering over sixty millions, our most active rivals in commerce and the greatest military Power in the world, no longer depending upon her supremacy in one arm, but adding to an overwhelming military strength a naval force, which she is resolutely and rapidly increasing; while we, on our side, are not attempting to take any military precautions in response.

Our French friends encourage Lord Roberts in his demand for an efficient and powerful army, and in an outspoken article the "Temps" asks: "Why should military problems be subject to a different rule from naval problems? Why not state on the floor of the House what everyone knows, what everyone is writing? What is the meaning of this strange persistency in mingling the appearance with the reality, in declaring to England that she has an army when she has none?" What army we have is, we doubt not, equal to a similar number of the troops of any other European nation in physique, in equipment and in efficiency. That we fully believe, but we cannot close our eyes to the fact that, in case of a war with any continental Power, our army would be incapable of responding to the calls which would be made on it. Would the handful of troops we have in India or in Egypt or in South Africa be strong enough to do more than the merely garrison duty in which they are now engaged, in case our attention was diverted to Germany or Russia or France? Would it be possible to withdraw troops from these countries, or would it not more probably be deemed desirable to strengthen them—even if by so doing we denude British ports of their military defences? The traditional antipathy to military service and the repugnance of the taxpayer to provide the necessary funds to keep up a strong and efficient army has undoubtedly outweighed the apprehension of a vague danger, and we would it were possible to lessen the military charges. But the Hague Conference has made no progress towards the reduction of armaments. The country whose representatives advocated that reduction was the first to go to war, and armaments we must have. As "a very high military personage" in Germany observed to a representative of the *Berliner Taeeblatt*, the possibility of the invasion of England is "not out of the question. The fortune of war is uncommonly fickle. It brings surprisingly great coups with it and if our fleet stood in the proportion of one to three of the British fleet, who knows how that proportion might be readjusted by reliability, discipline, efficiency under fire, etc?" Invasion is not very probable but it lies well within the bounds of possibility, "especially if England should be tied down somewhere else in the world." That, after all, is the real danger and the only one which would render invasion by a foreign Power practicable. If war with a European nation came at the present moment, for example, would not that Power be afforded its opportunity? Should we not also be tied down, or at least fairly busy, in one or two other parts of the world?

LONDON'S TRAFFIC. THE Board of Trade has been hard at work gathering statistics of London's traffic and some startling figures are the result. In 1901 the number of passengers carried by London railway companies, tramways, and omnibus companies was 972,465,682. The estimated population of Greater London in that year was 6,806,296 and thus the average number of journeys per head for the year was 142·9. In 1907 the estimated population of the same area had increased to 7,217, 939 and the number of journeys to 1,280,840,179, giving an average of 177·5 journeys per head. Yet even these figures do not tell the whole truth, for they omit portions of the omnibus traffic and a part of the suburban traffic of the trunk railways and also cab traffic. It has been calculated that if these were included it would give an average of two hundred journeys per head in 1901 and not less than three hundred per head in 1907. The deduction is that there is a growing tendency to live outside London and this is borne out by observations of a different nature. Yet this cannot account for the whole of the increase. Part of it, at least, must be placed as being the effect of more strenuous life, but this part is small compared to the increase which has been brought about by improved facilities for travelling. The methods employed by the travellers are not without interest. The four-wheeled cab has not declined much in popularity, largely, it is supposed, on account of its convenience for those travelling with luggage to railway stations—while the hansom cab is being rapidly displaced by the motor-cab. The former has decreased from 7,499 in 1903 to 5,952, while motor-cabs have increased from one to 723. The motor-omnibus has also replaced to a large extent the old horse-omnibus.

But this change has for the present been checked by the enforcement of police regulations as to noise and vibration, whereby many motor-omnibuses have been removed from the streets. With further improvements in the engines and in economy of working this new type of omnibus will advance rapidly in public favour, the motor-omnibuses having increased from 13 to 1,205 and the horse-omnibuses have decreased from 3,623 to 2,557. The increase in tramways may be more strikingly presented by the fact that in 1903 the length of line open for traffic in Greater London was 327·47 miles of single track, and the number of passengers carried was 394,356,531; in 1907 the single-track mileage had increased to 553·63, and the approximate number of passengers carried was 585,695,285. Doubts were once expressed as to whether electric traction on the deep buried "tube" system would ever become popular. Some remarkable figures are given in this connection. Between 1903 and 1907 the increase of the length of railways in London was a little over sixty-seven miles, chiefly owing to the "tubes." During those five years electric railways carried more than one thousand two hundred million passengers and the number in 1907 was seventy millions more than in 1903. And this traffic is steadily increasing, it should be noted, although the companies have not yet had time to develop their full capacity. Stress is laid on the extreme disabilities under which these lines are worked. The rates and taxes upon the electric railways of London for the half year ending 31st December, 1907, totalled £81,168 and three railways, after being bled of £15,572 in this manner, only showed a surplus income of £9,319. The Royal Commission suggested that Municipal authorities should deal leniently with underground railways, on the ground that by relieving the traffic they decrease the wear and tear on the streets, but it is far from being apparent that the suggestion is being acted upon.

THE TREES IN QUEEN'S ROAD. FEW persons in Bombay, possibly, are aware that one of the prettiest spots in the City has been in danger and still fewer have ever considered that the little green belt which runs along Queen's Road dividing the road from the railway was liable to destruction. The trees planted there have grown until they are a fine feature of the road contrasting well with the heavier trees opposite them. Yet this strip has been wanted by the B. B. and C. I. Railway and has somewhat narrowly escaped its threatened fate, namely of being absorbed into the railway premises, which would necessitate the cutting down of the trees. The application for the relinquishment of the land was made in the usual manner to the Municipal Commissioner who pointed out in reply the serious consequences of the proposal. The way out of the difficulty was soon found however. The land lying between the railway and the sea is vested in the Improvement Trust and steps were taken to see if a strip of land on this side would not be as suitable. The Agent to the Railway readily agreed to the change and the Improvement Trust has now been asked to agree to giving up the land. It has been stated by the Chairman that there is no objection to the proposal, except that it would involve interference with certain outbuildings belonging to the Gymkhanas. This of course cannot be allowed to have weight for the inconvenience would be but temporary, whilst the cutting down of the trees would be a permanent disfigurement. The width of the strip required is very small, and it will in no way affect the amenities of the ride. We are glad so simple an alternative to the original request has been found.

THE P. & O. Company's s. s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 4th instant left Aden at 5 p.m. on Sunday the 13th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next. The late arrival is due to the Mail steamer having been detained at Brindisi in consequence of the Mails being delayed on the Continent.

AT a meeting of the leading citizens of Bombay, held last evening, it was resolved to start a memorial fund to perpetuate the memory of the late Lady Clarke, the fund to be applied to some public useful object, subject to the approval of the Governor.

MR. A. SALEM, Inspector of Fisheries in Cochin, has been elected a Fellow of the Zoological Society, London.

SIR HENRY MACMAHON left Quetta yesterday for Nushki and will return to Quetta on the 17th instant. His departure was private.

THE prospectus is issued of the Bombay Art Society's Eighteenth Annual Exhibition, which will be held in the Town Hall, commencing on the 2nd of March.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 21st November, 1908, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1907 of 257,666 mds. and Rs. 36,209 in the earnings.

A State Reception will be held at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Saturday, the 9th January, and a State Ball on the following Wednesday, the 13th idem. There will also be a conversazione at Government House, Madras, on Tuesday, the 12th January.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Shiahs was held in Calcutta on the 13th instant, to protest against the appointment of Mr. Ali Nawab, a Sunni gentleman, to the post of Muttawalli of the Hughli Imambara, which is an old and great Shiah institution, and to memorialise Government on the subject.

THE rumour that a large Afghan force is to guard the Torkhana springs, which supply the Landikhana reservoirs and watering tanks beyond the Khyber, is, we are informed, absolutely devoid of foundation. In fact, the Khyber was closed for a part of last summer in connection with a dispute in that part of the North-West Frontier, but the matter was then amicably settled and has not since been re-opened.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

VICTORIA AND THE COMMONWEALTH.

Western Australian Finances.

IRRIGATION IN QUEENSLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, NOVEMBER 30.

ALTHOUGH Victorian politicians usually pride themselves on their State being one of the most progressive in the Commonwealth, there are some matters in which they have lagged behind their neighbours. Australia has been pointed to by advocates of women's suffrage in England as supplying an impressive object-lesson on the beneficial effects of this act of justice. But probably few people at the other side of the world are sufficiently familiar with political movements in the various parts of this Continent to know that one of the States doggedly refused to come into line with the other units of the Federation so far as its local Parliament is concerned. Notwithstanding that adult suffrage was working smoothly and satisfactorily for the Commonwealth Legislature and for the Parliaments in the other States, Victoria has until now kept its female population unenfranchised. The explanation has been that a branch of the Legislature, which does not represent public opinion, has misused its power to thwart popular sentiment, as is frequently the case in such circumstances. At last the Legislative Council has capitulated as sooner or later it was bound to do. When Sir Hector Carruthers was in England recently he told the people there that the women of Australia had the suffrage, but that they had not resorted to "antics" to obtain it. It is not probable that they would in any case have adopted the tactics which the more militant section of British feminine crusaders have felt it their duty to adopt, although one lady did paralyse members of the Legislative Council into silence the other day just as Mr. Harwood concluded a speech unfavourable to the reform. Scarcely could it be wondered at that the patience of the lady in question should have been exhausted in listening to the at one time trite contention that women would not go to the poll, when there is the well-established experience of the other States, and of Victoria itself, so far as the Federal Parliament is concerned, in flat contradiction to the old fallacy. How grossly the opponent of women's enfranchisement had misread the female mind of Victoria was evident from the statement he made a few weeks ago to the effect that 50,000 women would sign a petition against the Bill. The number of names actually obtained appears to have been about 3,500. That women, when they have the opportunity, use the vote and use it intelligently throughout Australia and New Zealand is as well known as is the fact that they have not suffered any deterioration of character in consequence of the responsibility cast upon them. By passing the Bill, Victoria is removed from itself a reproach, and will in future stand in this respect abreast of the whole of the Commonwealth and New Zealand.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN FINANCES.

The State Treasurer delivered his Budget speech in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday. He said the estimated revenue collected by the State amounted to £2,693,206, and the estimated amount to be returned by the Commonwealth is £697,373, making a total of £3,390,579. The expenditure under special Acts is estimated at £1,033,155, and other expenditure £2,356,482—a total expenditure of £3,389,637. To this was to be added the deficit brought from last year, namely £211,094, which left an estimated deficit on June 30 next year of £210,152, or a small surplus for the year of £942. In order to obtain the estimated revenue it would be necessary for Parliament to consent to the re-imposition of land and income taxes for the full year of a penny and fourpence in the pound respectively, and to authorise the taxes to be collected in one sum, as was done last year. A Bill would be introduced for this purpose immediately. In addition it was proposed to ask Parliament to amend the Stamp Duties Act, fixing the duties on receipts at a penny from sums of £1 and up to £5, and twopence above, and also to provide that all receipts for money paid away by the Government or other public bodies should bear duty stamps. This it was estimated would produce £8,000 for the half-year, an increase of £5,000 over the receipts under the old system. It was also proposed to impose a tax on amusements, theatres, concerts, sports, race meetings, and other entertainments for which a fee was charged. The tax would be a penny in the shilling, and it was estimated that this would realise £3,800 for the half-year. The new licenses to be imposed consisted of land agents' licenses, tobacco vendors' licenses, share and stock brokers' licenses, and bankers' licenses. These it was estimated would produce £8,600 for the year. The total increased amount estimated to be received from these sources was, for the half-year, £17,450, or for the whole year £26,250. The advisability of a general reduction of salaries had been considered, but the Government were reluctant to take this course unless it was absolutely necessary, and had concluded that they might fairly ask the service to forego any increases during the present year. This meant the suspension of increases under the Commissioners' classification. While they could not alter the present sinking fund the Government determined that no new loan should carry more than half per cent. sinking fund. Referring to agricultural development and proposals, the Treasurer offered the opinion that the establishment of freezing works was necessary, and with a view to their exploitation the Government had been introducing breeding ewes to produce lambs suitable for the export trade. Last year 26,000 were imported and sold on time payment to farmers while cows of dairy strains had been imported and distributed among settlers. The importance of this move was shown by the fact that the State imported £36,400 worth of butter last year. The orchard areas increased last year by 1,500 acres, and flocks had increased from 2,211,000 in 1897 to 3,695,020 last year—an increase of more than 50 per cent. in the ten years. Herds had increased from 245,000 cattle in 1897 to 754,000 last year, or about 300 per cent. in ten years while the wool export had increased from £603,080 for 1906 to £812,088 for 1907.

THE LICENSING BILL.

The member of the House of Assembly adopted heroic measures in respect to the Licensing Bill. They went without their sleep last week in order to continue discussing its provisions until breakfast time next morning, and they cheerfully faced the prospect of another late sitting on Tuesday of this week. All this, no doubt, was very patriotic and courageous, but to commonsense men it really looks as if there were no occasion for such strenuous methods. All the principles contained in the measure have been talked over repeatedly, and there was no earthly reason why, following on the long debate on the second reading, the whole measure should not have been disposed of in two or three sittings of reasonable duration. There are occasions, however, when members of Parliament feel that without compulsion they cannot force themselves to decisions upon really controversial questions. So many of their constituents are affected by Bills like that dealing with the licensing laws that they risk antagonising a large section of the people whichever way they vote. So they are apt to put off the evil day as long as possible. This sort of thing has been characteristic of legislators in this State for quite a long time, and there are certain measures which it is recognised can only be pushed into law by the process of exhaustion. It cannot be said that this style of transacting business is very creditable, but political nature can no more be altered by argument than ordinary human nature. It is probable that for many years to come the "sandwich method" of doing business will be followed. At one time there will be a quick passage of important legislation, at another time there will be protracted discussion upon trivial matters of detail. In this way time is frittered away early in the session, while late in the year important principles are accepted with practically no debate at all. It is seen that the only chance the Licensing Bill has of passing both Houses this session is to rush it, and to that extent there was excuse for the action of the Assembly. All the same, the disinterested constituent, knowing all the facts of the case, is sure to express a mild wonder concerning the manner his distinguished representatives have of conducting their business.

WHITE AUSTRALIA POLICY.

One of the difficult problems in connection with the "White Australia" legislation is that presented by the employment of colored divers in the pearling industry off the coast of Northern Australia. This trade now employs about 2,000 colored divers. The advocates of the "White Australia" policy have been anxious to reduce the number of colored divers, but Conservative politicians and masters of the pearling fleets used in the industry have endeavoured to secure a free hand in the entire matter of the labor employed. Latterly applications for permits for the engagement of Japanese or Malay divers have been hung up pending Ministerial action as to the principles involved. Some of the applications were in relation to divers required in the place of men lost in a hurricane, and others had regard to substitutes for men who had died or who were leaving Australia.

On Monday the Minister of External Affairs (Mr. Batchelor) dealt with the whole question involved. In the first place he decided that all applications for permits for crews for new boats must be specially submitted to him for consideration in view of all the circumstances. Then he resolved that applications for permits should be granted in the following cases:—To replace men whose death is proved to the satisfaction of a Sub-Collector of Customs, or to replace members of crews of boats in commission who are leaving Australia, provided that the man to be replaced must have left Australia before a permit for his successor is issued. Applications to fill vacancies must be made within six months of the occurrence of the vacancy, and the permits granted must be used within six months of their issue or they will lapse. "The principle at the back of this system of administration," said Mr. Batchelor, when announcing his determination, "is that there shall be no increases in the present number of colored persons engaged in the industry. I may mention that no reply as yet been received from the States in response to communications from Mr. Deakin with reference to the proposed co-operation of the Commonwealth with the States in the substitution of white men for colored divers. A Royal Commission, which reported on the subject some time ago, made recommendations which can be made operative only with the co-operation of the States' Governments."

IRRIGATION IN QUEENSLAND.

Mr. Kidston at Brisbane, on Tuesday said the Government thoroughly recognised the importance of water conservation and irrigation in relation to the question of settling the rural districts and the department had not been idle in the matter. The whole question had been divided into two sections, one having relation to coastal rivers, and the other to the interior of the State. So far as the former was concerned six engineers were busily engaged in gathering the necessary particulars for the connection of the catchment areas of the coastal watershed, and also of the Condamine. Five engineers were actually in the field, the sixth being employed in preparing the data in Brisbane. The collection of the necessary preliminary information would take some time, but when the work was completed it was more than probable that the Government would secure the opinion of one of the world's foremost experts as to the best methods to be adopted. As far as the interior was concerned, it had practically been decided to go in for extensive system of artesian bores, the cost of which would vary according to depth, from £200 to £300. Whilst the execution of this plan had been practically decided upon, the details had not yet been arranged. Mr. Kidston added that a bold scheme would entail a large expenditure, and it would be necessary in some way or other to make an interest and redemption charge upon the benefited areas, while some legislative action might be necessary in order to give the Government similar power to that enjoyed by the Brisbane water supply authorities to compel owners of the lands benefited by State bores to contribute on some basis to the cost. With care several millions could be expended in water conservation and irrigation, and the State would reap some return from the expenditure.

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* [By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

TROUBLES OF THE FUTURE.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

Solicitor-General's Forecast.

INCREASED DUTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The Solicitor-General, in a speech at Nantymoel, indicated that the next Budget would include a graduated income-tax and increased estate duties.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Disquieting Reports.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Prior to his inauguration as President, Mr. Taft will visit Panama, it is reported, in connection with disquieting reports regarding the prospects of the Canal works.

THE KING'S HEALTH.

Return to London.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

King Edward returns to London to-day to hold an investiture.

HOLLAND AND VENEZUELA.

Coastguard Ship Seized.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

A Dutch cruiser has seized a Venezuelan coastguard ship outside Puerto Cabello, and has sent the crew ashore and the vessel to Curacao.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Huge Emergency Provision.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Despatches from Washington state that the Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives has introduced a Bill providing for an emergency Volunteer Army of two million men.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR ECHO.

"Oldhamia" Claim Rejected.

DECISION OF THE PRIZE COURT.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

Telegrams from St. Petersburg state that the Supreme Prize Court has rejected the claim for £100,000 as compensation for the loss of the steamer "Oldhamia," which, with a cargo of petroleum, was sunk during the Russo-Japanese War.

MONTENEGRO AND AUSTRIA.

Tariff Barrier Raised.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Montenegro has imposed the maximum tariff on Austrian imports.

FOURTH GERMAN "DREADNOUGHT."

Launch at Kiel.

LONDON, DECEMBER 13.

The fourth German battleship of the "Dreadnought" type has been launched at Kiel.

RAILWAYS IN THE STRAITS.

Singapore-Penang Route.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

Reuter wires from Singapore that the railway between Singapore and Penang has been completed and that it opens up an enormous rubber country.

THE EARL OF GRANARD.

Engaged to an American Heiress.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The engagement is announced of the Earl of Granard to Miss Beatrice Ogden-Mills, daughter of the American millionaire banker.

NEW BRAZILIAN LOAN.

LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The Brazilian State of Sao Paulo will issue in London, on the Continent and in New York, £15,000,000 of five per cent bonds at 92 1-2 in connection with a scheme for maintaining the value of coffee.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, DECEMBER 13.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s.s. "Persia," with the English mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 5 p.m. to-day.

THE ANARCHIST BILL.

"Times" Comment.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, DECEMBER 14.

The "Times" approves of Sir Harvey Adamson's Bill as enabling the Government to deal with political offenders with that promptitude which has too long been lacking in the Indian Courts, but says that the new tribunal will only be effective if associated with greater executive efficiency.

It urges closer control by provincial Governments, particularly in Bengal.

It is reassuring, however, to learn, says the article, from Sir E. N. Baker's speech that he is fully aware of the grave conditions confronting him.

The "Times" does not doubt that Lord Morley's proposals will be calculated to assuage the craving for a larger degree of self-government.

CONCESSION TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

Contract Appointments.

BENEFITS CONFERRED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned a concession which will be a great boon to a number of public servants in India.

It applies to holders of temporary appointments, who are under contracts with the Secretary of State of from three to five years duration, and have come out with the intention of remaining permanently in the Government service. It renders them eligible in the case of five-year contracts to full leave, under the rules applying to the particular service of which they are temporary members, and in the case of three-year contracts to privilege leave, also to 6 months' special leave, if necessary.

A number of Educational and Engineering Officers are amongst those concerned.

EARTHQUAKE AT DEHRA DUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

A smart shock of earthquake occurred at Dehra Dun, lasting nearly five seconds. It was very cloudy at the time and the stillness of the atmosphere made the shock quite discernible, the sound of which was that of a sudden gust of wind. Roofs of bungalows rattled and creaked, alarming their inmates, but the shock was over before they could get outside.

TRAFFIC IN ARMS.

Europeans Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

At Dehra Dun the police charged two Europeans for obtaining ammunition from a local merchant for certain hill-men belonging to the Tehri estate.

The accused were found guilty under the Arms Act. The plea of ignorance of the law was put forward, but the Magistrate disallowed it. Judgment was reserved.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Assailants Decamp.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 14.

An attempt has been made to assassinate Dr. Marchant, Secretary of the Mussoorie Ratepayers' Association. Three men closed on him while he was out shooting in the Sewaliks, wresting his gun from him. One man then presented it at him. But it was unloaded.

The men then decamped.

THE S. I. RAILWAY.

New Agent Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. H. J. Thompson, M.I.C.E., late Chief Engineer, Acting Agent and Manager, Madras Railway, has been appointed by the Board of the South Indian Railway Co. to act as Agent of that Railway during the absence, on leave, of Mr. Neville Priestley. This evidently means that Mr. Thompson is to succeed Mr. Priestley permanently, as the latter is leaving India early in April and does not intend to return.

THE DUM DUM EXPLOSION.

Due to Firing of a Cartridge.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

Colonel Rennys' report upon the recent explosion at Dum Dum attributes the accident to the firing of a cartridge during uncapping, the flash being communicated to others. The total number of deaths is 26.

THE AMERICAN FLEET.

Arrival at Colombo.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

Telegrams to the Calcutta papers from Colombo report the arrival of the American Fleet in that port.

ANARCHY IN INDIA.

Operation of the New Act.

Arrests in Barisal, Calcutta, Dacca and Benares.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
DACCA, DECEMBER 13.

Pulin Das, captain of the Nationalist Volunteers, Dacca, and one of his lieutenants were arrested to-day in Dacca by the police, and taken away by steamer, the charge being, it is understood, under the new Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

Aswini Kumar Dutt, who has been arrested at Barisal, is one of the most influential persons in Eastern Bengal, where he has long directed the policy of the Extremists. He was arrested in his house yesterday morning at Barisal by a party of armed police, accompanied by the Divisional Commissioner, Additional Magistrate and Deputy Superintendent of Police, who gave him half an hour in which to arrange his affairs.

A crowd assembled and there was some shouting of "Bande Mataram" as he was taken off to the launch "Portia," but no disturbance occurred.

Satish Chunder Chatterjee, Professor, Itrojo Mohan College, and lately Secretary, Swadeshi Bandhab Samiti, has meanwhile been arrested and left in the same launch, which returned some six hours later after having, it is stated, transferred the prisoners to another vessel.

Two of the Extremists arrested in Calcutta were sent off yesterday, under the 1818 Act, their destination, it is stated, being Agra.

Babu Subodh Chandra Mullick has been arrested at Benares and is being detained. Sachindra Prosad Bose of the the late Anti Circular Society, and Monoranjan Guha, an Extremist, were also arrested in Calcutta yesterday.

The name of the National Volunteer deported yesterday from Dacca in company with Pulin Das, is Bhupesh Chandra Nag.

Numerous exaggerated rumours regarding further arrests are in circulation in Calcutta, but are not to be taken seriously.

The only persons arrested up to this morning are the following, viz:—at Barisal—Aswini Kumar Dutt and Satish Chunder Chatterji; at Dacca—Pulin Das and Bhupesh Chundra Nag; at Calcutta—Kristo Kumar Mitter, Shyam Sander Chuckerbutty, Sachindra Prosad Bose and Monoranjan Guha; and at Benares—Subodh Chundra Mullick.

LATER.

A sensation has been caused in Calcutta by yesterday's arrests and the action of the Government is most strongly approved in Anglo-Indian circles. It is recognised that the anarchist conspiracy, which has proved so detrimental to every form of enterprise, is at last to be dealt with effectually.

It is officially announced that the Governor-General in Council has issued warrants, under Regulation 3 of 1818, to place the undermentioned individuals under personal restraint. These warrants were executed yesterday:—Aswini Kumar Dutt, Satish Chunder Chatterjee, Pulin Dass, Bhupesh Chandra Nag, Krishna Kumar Mitter, Shyamsut Der Chakkravarti, Subodh Chundra Mullick, Sachindra Prosed Bose and Monoranjan Guha.

THE "Amrita Bazar Patrika" reports further police searches in Calcutta and Barrackpore yesterday.

The "Empire" reports that Babus Sham Sunder Chackerbatty and Krishna Kumar Mitter and Dass were taken away from Calcutta last night by rail under charge of Superintendent Aldridge and a number of European police in mufti.

To-day Babu Rassick Lall Majumdar, of Faridpur, was brought to Calcutta in police custody and placed before the Commissioner of Police, who made him over in custody to the Bengal Police. The charge is not disclosed, but it is understood that he has not been arrested under the 1818 Regulation.

The announcement of the arrests of the nine Bengal agitators and their detention under the dreaded provisions of Regulation 3 of 1818 has produced an immense sensation in Indian quarters in Calcutta. Anglo-Indians unanimously welcome the action taken as a necessary measure in the direction of putting an end to an intolerable situation, but it is felt generally that this action will not be successful if such weakness in bringing back the prisoners as was shown in the cases of Ajit Singh and Lajpat Rai be repeated.

The singling out of the person arrested for such special treatment as the application to them of the Regulation of 1818 is in itself a distinction which must necessarily add greatly to their influence. In the event of release the only way to obviate this objection is to postpone such release until the agitation with which they are prominently associated has not only subsided but has been to a large extent forgotten, which will certainly not be the case for some years to come.

Further police searches at Chinsura and Mymensingh are reported.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR

Madras Defences Inspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 14.

Lord Kitchener, accompanied by H. E. the Governor, inspected the Harbour Works on Saturday last, and also the Napier Battery, which the Port Trust are anxious to acquire on account of the extension works.

They were received and shown round by Mr. Y. F. E. Arriveng, C.I.E., the Chairman, and Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, the Executive engineer.

In the afternoon their Excellencies attended the Animal Show on the Island, after which Lord Kitchener proceeded to the Central Station and left for Bangalore by special train.

NAGPUR EXTREMIST CONGRESS.

Prohibition Denied.

MEETING AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" publishes a telegram from Mr. Karandikar, at Nagpur, denying the report that the Congress meeting at that centre has been prohibited, and stating that Congress preparations are proceeding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, DECEMBER 14.

The public meeting of the Nationalists of Triplicane was held at Gangaekondan Mantapam yesterday evening for the purpose of forming a committee to co-operate with the Indian National Congress to be held at Nagpur.

The chair was occupied by R. A. Krishnamachary, B. A., and there was a large attendance, the student population being in great force.

The proceedings commenced with a short speech by the chairman exhorting those present to observe perfect decorum.

Mr. Ramchandra Iyer then moved the following resolutions:—

(1) As the Congress at Nagpur is arranged strictly in conformity with traditions of the Constitution Rules of the last 23 years and is open to all Congressmen, this meeting recognises the Nagpur sitting as the 24th session of the Indian National Congress.

(2) That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Comarasami Naidu, Krishnamachary, Tirumalachary, Ramchandra Iyer, Ramamoorthi Pantulu Aryan, Ramkrishna Iyer, Ramanatha Sarma Varadachary, Chockalinga Moodelliar, Walwekar and Krishna Pandithar, with power to add to their number, be appointed to co-operate with the Congress Committee in order to take the necessary steps to make the Nagpur session a complete success.

THE RANA OF PORBANDAR.

His Death.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RAJKOT, DECEMBER 14.

The Rana Saheb Bhavsinhji of Porbander died on Thursday last. He had been ailing for over a year and was not expected to live long. For fourteen years Porbander had remained under British management owing to the maladministration of Rana Vikeramatji. During the British administration many reforms were introduced into the State, which cost twenty-six lakhs.

Rana Bhavsinghji was installed on the "gadi" in 1900 by Colonel Hunter, who gave him very sound advice, and doubtless the Rana Saheb endeavoured to follow it, actuated by the best of motives. But unfortunately he was helpless, having suffered from want of good officials ready at hand to give him sound practical advice.

As the successor of the Rana Saheb is an infant, the State will pass once more under British management. As the choice of an administrator will rest with Government, a very efficient officer should be placed in charge of the State, which is of the first class.

Bai Shri Ramba, mother of the infant Rana Saheb, is a very strong-minded and accomplished lady, and the interest of the child Chief are safe in her hands. She is a sister of the present Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar.

THE NEXT BUDGET.

Heavy Deficit.

DUE TO FAMINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

With reference to the coming budget the returns to date show that the railway revenue of the Government of India is likely to be behind by two crores of rupees and railway expenditure a crore of rupees in excess, leaving a deficit of three crores. Against this one crore is likely to be made up by improvement in land revenue and opium. As matters now stand, therefore, on the whole a net deficit of from one to one and a half crores is expected next March on the working of the current official year in place of the surplus of eighty lakhs estimated for in Sir Edward Baker's last budget. The falling off is entirely due to famine, which has cost no less than ninety-two lakhs of rupees during the year, in outlay upon relief besides indirectly affecting all sources of Government revenue.

Other items of enhanced Government expenditure have been the Mohmand Expedition, which cost seventeen lakhs, and enhanced capitation for British soldiers in India, which account this year for an increase of forty-one lakhs; but these would have been more than covered by the ordinary growth of revenue if it had not been for an unfortunate failure of the rains.

The outlay likely to be necessary in connection with Darbhanga, where the rice crop has largely failed this autumn, is now estimated at twelve lakhs of rupees, but much of this will come into next year's accounts.

SURGEON-GENERAL P.H.BENSON, who has been ill in the General Hospital, Madras, for some time, was discharged from hospital on Sunday and proceeded to Ootacamund to attend his daughter's wedding.

THE three small consolidation Bills recently introduced at the Legislative Council of the Governor-General by Mr. Erle Richards are likely to be passed into law at the meeting on the 18th instant.

THE LATE LADY CLARKE.

Memorial Fund Started.

IN response to a widely expressed desire a meeting of the leading citizens was held in the Municipal Hall, last evening, to consider what steps should be taken to give public expression to the profound grief felt by all classes and communities of this city at the sad death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke and to convey to His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke the sympathy universally felt for their heavy affliction.

On the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, the Hon'ble Mr. Owen Dunn, the presideat of the Bombay Corporation was called to the Chair.

Among those present at the meeting were:

Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Mr. Amiroodin Tyebji, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Mr. Stanley Reed, Rao Bahadoor Keshavji Sailor, Mr. Purshotam B. Joshi, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathoobhoy, Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Karaka, Haji Jackaria Haji Ahmed Patel, Dr. Turner, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Abdul Hussein Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Mr. Bhagvandas Nurrotumdas, Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalwad, Mr. Chunilal Vijbhukandas Mehta, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney, Rao Bahadur Dhackjee Cassinathjee, Dr. Dinanath Balkrishna Naik Dandekar, Mr. Dinsha Edalji Wacha, Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy, Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram, Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Fazulbhoy Meherali Chinoy, Mr. D. J. Ferreira, Mr. Forbes, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed, Mr. Haji Yoosof Haji Esmail Subhani, The Hon'ble Mr. Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola, Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, Mr. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji, Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin Kazi Moulvi Bakir, Mr. Lakhamsi Napu Sha, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. J. A. D. McBain, Mr. James MacDonald, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne, Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomad Khan, Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevaklal, Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya, Mr. Munmohundass Ramji, Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Mr. R. P. Masani, Mr. Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, Mr. Narayen Vishvanath Mandlik, Mr. Navroji Jehangir Gamudia, Mr. Phiroze Cursetji Sethna, Mr. Pirojsha Bomanji Petit, Mr. E. M. Proes, Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, Mr. Salebhoy Karimji Barodawalla, Mr. Sarsatfi Manockji, Mr. Shapoorjee Sorabjee Mistry, Dr. Shivrakshe Sorabji Batliwala, Mr. Taherali Mahomedali Kajiji, Dr. Temulji Bhikaji Nariman, Mr. A. M. Tod, and Rao Bahadur Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar.

The Chairman said that the circular letter explained the object of the meeting. The wish had been very widely expressed that in addition to the messages of condolence that had been sent to His Excellency, the general public would like to have an opportunity to express their regret and sympathy with His Excellency and Miss Clarke in their sad bereavement. It was in accordance with that wish that he had called that meeting. He called upon Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban to move the first resolution.

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that a Committee be appointed to collect subscriptions towards a fund to be called the Lady Clarke Memorial Fund, to be applied to some useful public object subject to His Excellency's approval and preferably in connection with medical aid to women and children of the poorer classes. The following gentlemen to be Secretaries to the Committee: Messrs. J. A. D. McBain, Cowasji Jehangir, J. B. Petit, Dwarkadas Dharamsey and Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy.

Mr. Stanley Reed seconded the resolution.

Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim supported the resolution.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Sir Sassoon J. David moved that the Committee be requested to convene a meeting of the subscribers to the Fund in due course to decide upon the precise object to which the amount subscribed shall be devoted.

Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey seconded and Sir Cowasji Jehangir supported the resolution, which was carried.

The Chairman then announced the following donations:—Sir Jacob Sassoon, Rs. 2,000; Sir Sassoon J. David, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir D.M. Petit, Rs. 1,000 each; Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Mr. D. J. Tata, Messrs. Morarji Gokuldas and Co., and a gentleman, Rs. 500 each; and A Friend, through Sir Jamsetji, Rs. 400.

The Chairman said that he had received letters from several gentlemen expressing their inability to be present at the meeting, but expressing their entire sympathy with the object of the meeting.

On the motion of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, seconded by Mr. J. D. Framji, and supported by Dr. Naik, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed.

The proceedings then terminated.

BANSDA.

DECEMBER 12.

The melancholy news of the demise of Her Excellency Lady Clarke was received here by His Highness the Maharaja Saheb and the Heir-Apparent with intense grief.

Day after day, the news of Her Excellency's health was watched with great anxiety by His Highness and a telegram was addressed to His Excellency the Governor enquiring after her health.

As a mark of sympathy for the memory of the late lamented Lady Clarke, all the public offices, bazars and schools are closed to-day and a message of condolence sent to His Excellency.

The following resolution has been passed by the Students' Brotherhood:—"The Students Brotherhood records with sincerest regret the death of Her Excellency Lady Clarke which has plunged the whole Presidency in profoundest grief and desire to express its heartfelt sympathy with His Excellency the Governor and Miss Clarke in their heavy affliction."

The "Anglo-Lusitano," the organ of the Goan community, writes:—Though Bombay was almost prepared for the sad news, yet the death of Lady Clarke overwhelmed with grief not only this city but the whole Presidency when on the 9th instant she breathed her last at Mahableshwar, after a brave struggle with a malady that was undermining her health for a long time. Simple, unassuming and kind-hearted, she had endeared herself to all who came in contact with her charming personality. We join the other communities in tendering to His Excellency Sir George Clarke and to Miss Clarke our most respectful and heartfelt sympathy in their great and sad bereavement.

We are informed that the Rt. Revd. Governor of the Diocese of Damaun wired to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the following message:

"Kindly convey my sincerest condolences and that of my Diocese to His Excellency."

SEA POST OFFICE.

Abolition Proposed.

ADVANTAGES DETAILED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 14.

A long note by the Director-General of Post Offices on the subject of the proposed abolition of the Sea Post Office between Aden and Bombay is published.

It reviews the history of the matter and shows the increasing difficulty there has been of late years in sorting on boardship, in view of the great additions to the numbers of postal articles. It then points out that greater security and efficiency would be secured by having the sorting done on shore, and invites the public to agree to the arrangement on the understanding that the Post Office will do its utmost to minimise the delays involved.

A change of the kind is eventually inevitable, and the sooner it is introduced, the less will be the inconvenience involved. The proposal has not been made from motives of economy, though in point of fact an appreciable saving is likely to resnlt.

Mr. Maxwell, I.C.S., Director-General of the Post Office of India, has addressed the following note to the several Chambers of Commerce in this country:—The question of the establishment of a Sea Post Office on board the Peninsular and Oriental mail steamers first came under consideration in 1868. Mr. Monteath, then Director-General of the Indian Post Office, in recommending the measure to Government, explained that he did so only in view of the fact that the subsidy payable to the Peninsular and Oriental Company under the new contract which had just been entered into included the cost of providing sea sorting accommodation east of Suez, which had to be paid for whether the Government of India used it or not. He stated that he himself had always been of opinion that the cost of arrangements for sorting the mails at sea could be more usefully and profitably employed on shore, and that he fully concurred in the view held by his predecessor as to the expediency of sea sorting being at the best doubtful.

2. Mr. Monteath's proposals were accepted by the Government of India and the Sea Post Office was established in 1868 with a staff consisting of one mail officer, one assistant mail officer, two sorters and two packers to work on each of the mail steamers between Suez and Bombay. It has since been found necessary to add to this staff considerably from time to time in consequence of the steady increase in the volume of the mails to be dealt with, and the Sea Post Office establishment now required to dispose of each week's mails amounts to twenty-nine men, this number being made up of one assistant mail officer, fifteen sorters and thirteen packers.

3. The steady growth in the work to be done and in the number of men required to cope with it has given rise to

MANY DIFFICULTIES

in connection with the provision of suitable and adequate accommodation on board the steamers, the proper supervision of the staff, and the improvement of the service. The sorting arrangements have had to be revised frequently, and the extent of the run, which, as stated above, was originally between Suez and Bombay, has had to be curtailed to the voyage between Aden and Bombay since 1880 in consequence of the decision of the Peninsular and Oriental Company to transhipp the outward and homeward mails at Aden every alternate week.

4. In the year 1899 a special enquiry, made in connection with a question asked in Parliament as to the effect of the introduction of Imperial penny postage on work in the Sea Post Office, revealed the fact that the conditions of the service were very exacting on the staff. The extent to which the sorting of the mails could be done at Bombay or in the Railway Mail service instead of at sea was very fully considered, and although the Committee of postal officers convened at Bombay to examine the subject did not recommend the discontinuance of the existing arrangement, its retention necessitated the adoption of a number of special measures to reduce the amount of work to be done at sea. These measures the Director-General fully recognised at the time as tending towards the ultimate abolition of the Sea Post Office.

CHANGE URGENTLY NECESSARY.

5. A further enquiry into the conditions of service in the Sea Post Office, instituted in the year 1905 in connection with a representation on the subject made to the Secretary of State for India by the late Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P., again brought into prominence the fact that the work had to be performed in circumstances of a peculiarly trying nature. It also established the fact that the question of arranging for the sorting work to be done on shore instead of sea could not be deferred much longer owing to the rapid increase, at the rate of 10 to 12 per cent. a year, in the volume of the mails, which would involve further additions to the staff from time to time, and the limited nature of the accommodation which it was possible to secure for the work, especially on board the through mail steamer.

6. The subject of abolishing the Sea Post Office altogether, or at least of restricting it to very small proportions, was again taken up in 1907. The Postmaster-General, Bombay, reported that the service could not be placed on a proper footing without the provision of much more accommodation on board the through steamers and expressed the opinion that the time had come for considering whether it was not possible to have most of the work of sorting done on shore, at the same time affording all reasonable satisfaction to the Indian public.

7. The volume of the mails has become so large and the difficulty of dealing with them on board so considerable that a radical change in the existing arrangements is now required. The question of having the sorting work done on shore in future has, therefore, been fully gone into again with the Postmaster-General, Bombay. The following summary of the position explains briefly the changes proposed and the extent to which they would affect the public of this country.

(1) The mails for India despatched from the United Kingdom are received by the Aden-Bombay Sea Post Office partly sorted for the various territorial divisions of India, and partly unsorted. The unsorted portion, which at present amounts to about 40 per cent. of the total, consists of the articles of all classes which are posted, or received from the provinces, in London late on Friday evening, which it is not practicable for the London General Post Office to sort before despatch. The Indian mails from countries other than the United Kingdom are received by the Sea Post Office wholly unsorted.

With the exception of trade circulars and price lists, all the unsorted mails received are dealt with by the Sea Post Office between Aden and Bombay.

HEAVY TRAFFIC.

(2) The average number of the unregistered letters, postcards, newspapers, packets of printed papers and samples which have now to be sorted by the Sea Post Office on each voyage from Aden to Bombay is 150,000, and in addition to these some 7,000 registered articles have to be specially dealt with and about 6,000 unpaid articles examined and taxed with postage. This work, as already stated, has to be performed under very trying conditions and, in the monsoon especially, the staff is hard pressed to finish the sorting before the steamer reaches Bombay. The accommodation provided on the through mail steamers for sorting the mails, and specially the newspaper mails, is not only already inadequate but becomes more so every succeeding year as the volume of the mail to be dealt with increases. Nor can any improvement in this matter of accommodation on the through steamers be expected.

(3) The question of meeting the situation by again extending the run of the Sea Post Office to Port Said or Suez has been considered, and it is obvious that this arrangement would be most inconvenient owing to the transhipment at Aden on alternate weeks. It would moreover be undesirable to resort to a measure of this kind, as, quite apart from the large additional expenditure which it would involve and for which the advantages to be gained would not constitute sufficient justification, the difficulty of keeping the staff under close and constant supervision is becoming more pronounced. This is a most important consideration now that the mails, and especially the registered mails from the United Kingdom, are increasing so enormously in volume and value. Indeed the difficulty already experienced in exercising proper supervision over the work at sea furnishes in itself a very strong argument in favour of having the work of sorting and dealing with these important mails done entirely on shore.

(4). It is estimated that, with the provision of all necessary appliances and conveniences for dealing rapidly with the work on shore, a staff of about 150 well-trained and efficient sorters could within a period of 2 1-2 hours from the time of the landing of the mails do on shore the whole of the work at present done by the Sea Post Office. There would be no difficulty in providing this number within a short time, and many more if required, from among sorters already employed in the Sea Post Office, in the Bombay General Post Office, and in sections of the Railway Mail Service working into and out of Bombay. The provision of suitable accommodation for the sorting to be done on shore, which would have been a matter of much difficulty in the past owing to the want of space in the General Post Office, Bombay, no longer exists, as the new General Post Office near the Victoria Terminus, the building of which is now well advanced, has ample room for this purpose.

EXISTING ARRANGEMENTS.

5. As regards the despatch of the mails from Bombay, under existing arrangements the first special mail train, namely, that to the Punjab, leaves Bombay about 4 1-2 hours after the mail steamer is signalled, the special for Madras about 10 minutes later and the Calcutta special after a further interval of 30 minutes, or, in other words, about 5 hours after the mail steamer is signalled. In the event of the Sea Post Office being shifted, arrangements would be made for a separation on board the steamers of the bags containing the unsorted portion of the mails, which could then be hurried on shore immediately on the steamer dropping anchor. Then during the interval required for the sorting of the portion of the mail, the ready sorted portion would be landed and conveyed to the special trains.

HOW THE NEW ARRANGEMENT WILL WORK.

(6) The time ordinarily intervening between the signalling and anchoring of the mail steamer may be taken as one hour, and if 2 hours, which is ample time for the purpose, be allowed from the moment the steamer anchors for landing the whole of the unsorted portion of the mail, 3 hours (a liberal estimate) for completing the sorting of this portion of the mail on shore and another half-hour for conveying the mails, after finishing the sorting, to the Victoria Terminus and loading them into the special trains, it would be possible for the first of these trains to leave Bombay about 6 1/2 hours after the steamer is signalled. This means that all the special trains would start from Bombay about 2 hours later than they do under existing conditions. This later departure would not affect the time of delivering the mails in some parts of the country, e. g., Burma, Assam, Calcutta, Lahore and Simla, but in others there would be a delay of about 2 or 3 hours. Madras and Cawnpore, for example would receive their mails about 2 hours later than at present. In the case of Karachi, the mails would arrive at that port some 3 hours later on Saturday evening than now, but would still be delivered the same evening. In the City of Bombay the delivery would be delayed by about 3 1/2 hours but even with this delay the distribution would be effected, as a rule, well before 12 o'clock noon as the mail steamers are due to come to anchor by 6 A.M. In the case of Gujerat mails, the question of running a special train would be fully considered if it was found that the timings of the ordinary mail trains would be unsuitable. The later arrival by 2 hours of mails at Calcutta would make no difference to the public of that city, which now receives its mail on Sunday morning until such time as a Saturday delivery could be introduced. This could be possible only in the event of the special trains being very considerably accelerated or of the Peninsular and Oriental Company giving a quicker service from Brindisi to Bombay. Neither of these changes, however, can be looked for before the term of the present mail contract comes to an end in 1915 and, whatever arrangements may be made from that date the delay in delivering the foreign mails in Calcutta would not exceed 2 hours.

8. The construction of the new docks at Bombay is, however, likely to facilitate the work on shore and enable the special trains to leave Bombay earlier than is reckoned in the preceding clause; for the Post Office would probably be able, when the docks are completed, to arrange for the erection of a large sorting shed close to which the mail steamers would discharge the mails and from alongside of which the special trains would start. An arrangement of this kind would result in saving most of the time occupied in landing the mails from a steamer at anchor in the harbour and the whole of the time required for their conveyance to the Victoria Terminus.

INWARD MAILS ONLY AFFECTED.

9. So far the question of the proposed change in the existing system of sorting the foreign mails has been discussed in this note solely with reference to its probable effects on the receipt and delivery of the inward mails. The reason is that it is unnecessary to enter into any examination of the question in respect of the outward mail from India as the whole of the work now done by the Sea Post Office in connection with these mails could just as easily be performed, without any public or postal inconvenience and at very little extra cost, by the Railway Mail Service and in the various large post offices in India.

10. It is thought that, in view of the increasingly unfavourable conditions under which the sorting has to be performed at present and of the greater security and efficiency that would be secured by having it done on shore, the public of this country will not object to the arrangement proposed. The Post Office would of course do its utmost to minimise the delays involved. It will be clear from what has been said that a change of this kind sh[illegible]

be made before long and, this being so, the sooner the new arrangements are introduced, the less will be the risk of any serious dislocation of the foreign mail services of the country, and, consequently, of any appreciable inconvenience to the public when the change is made. The Post Office would, moreover, introduce the change gradually to avoid any risk of confusion.

INDIA ALONE.

It may be pointed out that no other Postal Administration of the world undertakes, or has ever attempted to undertake, the task of sorting the foreign mails while in course of transit by sea or anything like the scale on which this work is done by the Indian Post Office, though it is true that a certain amount of sea sorting of mails is done on the packets of the White Star Line sailing between Liverpool and New York and on those of the American Line sailing between Southampton and New York, also on board the German steamers sailing between Bremen or Hamburg and New York. The work done on those lines, however, is on a very minor scale as compare with that performed by the Indian Post Office on the mail packets of the Peninsular and Oriental Company, as a small staff of four Sea Post Office officials in the case of the White Star Line and American Line steamers, and of three officials in that of each of the German steamers, is found to be sufficient to cope with it. Sea sorting is also done, but only on a small scale, in the case of the fortnightly mails carried by the Peninsular and Oriental Company's mail steamers between Singapore and Hongkong.

The Indian Post Office has persevered in carrying on the work at sea so long as the difficulties to be contended with could be overcome, and it is only because the necessity for a change has become so pressing that the Director-General has now decided to take up the question of abolishing the Sea Post Office.

In conclusion, it should be stated that the proposal to transfer the sorting to Bombay has not been made from motives of economy, though in point of fact the measure is likely to result in an appreciable saving.

A PIECE-GOODS PROBLEM.

Remarkable Circular.

The Bombay Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association has just issued the following circular which is dated Bombay, 9Cth November, relating to the conditions of contract under which the members propose to work.

1. Bill of Lading date shall be conclusive evidence as to date of shipment. It should be entered in Invoice.

2. All goods should be shipped from Great Britain or via GreatBritain by the lines of Steamers engaged under the existing Bombay Native Piecegoods Merchants' Association's Freight Contract.

3. No days of grace in case of shipment shall be accepted.

4. Any dispute as to quality, finish colour, design and heading should be raised within 30 days after arrival of the goods, but if the goods turn out different from the shipment samples or are mildewed or otherwise damaged, the above period shall not be binding.

5. Instead of two "European merchants" in case of arbitration, it should be two merchants, Native and or European.

6. The contract should be between seller and buyer as principal dealing with principal.

7. Should the goods happen to be shipped later than the time stipulated in the Indent, and such delay in shipment be due to occurrence such as fire, war, lock-out, beyond the control of human power, the buyer shall have the option of cancelling or accepting such late goods.

8. No contract containing the following condition should be signed by any Member of the Association :—

"The buyer should agree that no claim shall be raised before he accepts and retires the draft."

9. In case of total loss either at sea or by fire of the goods the Indentor shall be entitled to all the excess amount on which the Insurance was effected. The account for which the goods may be insured should be stated in the Invoice.

10. If in an Indent the goods to be supplied are divided in several lots to be shipped at stipulated time and if any such lot is late it shall be optional for the buyer to accept it against the next lot or to cancel the same.

11. If goods are shipped later than the stipulated time the buyer shall have option either to cancel or to accept the goods but in either case he shall be entitled to allowance on the value of goods as under :—

For cotton goods (goods on which 2½ per cent. import duty is charged).

If goods are shipped up to 30 days later than the stipulated time allowance to be ½ per cent.; from 31 to 60 days 2½ per cent.; and from 61 to 90 days 3½ per cent.

For woollen goods (goods on which 5 per cent. import duty is charged). If goods are shipped up to 30 days later than the stipulated time allowance to be 2½ per cent.; from 31 to 60 days 4 per cent., and from 61 to 90 days 5 per cent.

If the delay exceeds 90 days the buyer to get 7½ per cent. allowance.

RULES OF SURVEY.

1. All contracts for the sale of white, plain and fancy piece-goods which are sold per piece, shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(a) If the number of short length pieces (bearing correct stamp) does not exceed 5 per cent. of the total number of full length pieces in any one lot, delivery shall be accepted with an allowance in respect of the shortage calculated at the rate of the sale price.

(b) If the total number of short length pieces (bearing correct stamp) exceeds 5 per cent. but does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total number of full length pieces in any one lot, delivery shall be accepted with an allowance in respect of the total shortage calculated at the rate of twice the sale price.

(c) If the number of short length pieces exceeds 10 per cent. of the total number of full length pieces in any one lot, the dealer shall have the option of returning all the short length pieces in such lot.

(d) If the number of pieces in two parts does not exceed one per cent. of the total number of pieces in any one lot, delivery shall be accepted at the usual allowance. Such pieces, if any, should be divided in equal proportion in any one lot. In case of white Shirtings and Doria Stripes of 30 to 56 yards the allowance for pieces in two parts should be 6d.

(e) The number of pattern cut piece should be not more than five in any one lot which shall be accepted at the usual allowance.

(f) The word "lot" means those goods or that instalment of goods which in the terms of contract are to be shipped or delivered in any specified perton period.

Example.—(1) In a contract for 120 bales shipment, April, May, there is one lot of 120 bales.

(2) In a contract for 100 bales shipment, April may, one-half in each month, there are two lots of 50 bales each.

2. If an allowance of 5 per cent. or more be granted by arbitrators, it shall be optional on the part of the dealer either to take the goods with the allowance offered or to cancel.

3. A list of persons experts in Grey White Woollen printed fancy and other piece-goods should be prepared, half the number of which to be nominated by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the other half by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association from their members. Any person whose name appears in such list shall be eligible to be appointed as an Umpire.

4. If the stamping ticket, folding, heading, border, and numbers all or any one of them are or is different from those ordered out, the matter should be decided by arbitrators who shall decide only whether there is any difference or not. If the arbitrators decide that there is any difference it shall be optional for the buyer whether to accept the goods or cancel the same.

5. No short length, damaged and cut pieces shall be accepted by the indentors in case of dhoties, sarves, twoollen shawls and tape bordered nainsooks and mulls, grey or white, printed sarees, patal, handkerchiefs and cotton shawls.

...death at home is reported of Major ... Clark, 73rd Carnatic Infantry.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding.

UTILIZING GAS FROM SEPTIC TANK.

Regarding the feasibility of utilizing for lighting purposes the gas generated at the Septic Tank at Malabar Hill, the Commissioner forwarded for the information of the Corporation a copy of the Drainage Engineer's report in the matter. The Deputy Executive Engineer in his letter stated :—"Regarding the subject of utilizing the gas from the Septic Tank at Malabar Hill for lighting purposes, I have the honour to state that I have ascertained that the sewage received at the Septic Tank is very dilute and consequently the amount of gas, which it would be possible to obtain, would be very slight. It appears to me that the cost of putting up gas-holders, purifiers and the various connections for utilizing the gas for lighting purposes, would be out of all proportion to the quantity of gas it would be possible to get. Of course, lighting on any large scale is absolutely out of the question. All that perhaps can be done, is to get a sufficient quantity of gas for a few lights at the Installation, and I cannot advise a large sum of money to be spent in putting up the gas-holders, &c., above referred to, for the sake of having a few lamps lighted at the Biological Installation. There are about 107 bungalows which have up to now been connected to the Installation and only 100 water-closets have been provided, so it is evident that a large quantity of the night-soil in this locality is not being flushed into the sewers. But even if all the night-soil were to pass into the sewers, the quantity of water compared with the quantity of night-soil would be very great, and the sewage would be always dilute."

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, it was resolved to record the letter from the Commissioner.

NEW METHOD OF DISPOSAL OF CARCASSES.

The Executive Engineer submitted a report to the Commissioner regarding the future treatment of carcasses and the arrangements incidental thereto. The Executive Engineer during the course of his report stated : "The animals are taken to an open site near Chimbur, a distance of about 9 1-2 miles by road, where they are skinned and the horns, hoofs and bones are collected after the skinned carcasses have been exposed to the vultures. The procedure gives rise to an intolerable nuisance concerning which serious complaints have been received from the inhabitants in the neighbourhood and this can scarcely be wondered at when it is realized that the carcasses have been exposed to the sun before skinning for over half a day during the time of transit, even if all other arrangements were of a satisfactory nature. It has been suggested that the operations should be transferred from the present site to the Deonar reclamation. This, however, whilst improving the conditions for the people of Chimbur and those who pass along the public road near it would but intensify the objection owing to the greater distance involving a lengthened time for decomposition. The first desideratum is therefore the selection of a site near enough to the City which, whilst allowing very little time for decomposition and consequent nuisance, would permit close observation and control and incidentally put a wholesome check on the trade in condemned meat. In my opinion, no better site can be selected for the installation of the proposed plant than near the Mahalaxmi loading platform where the carcasses could be disposed of within an hour or two after death and before any decomposition has set in. The process being conducted in steam-light vessels, there would be no offensive smell during the operations and the resulting fat and manure have no observable odour at a distance of half a dozen yards. There could therefore be little or no objection to that site, and as there is a siding ready, railway wagons could be run in and loaded without cartage. It will be seen that not only is the method scientific and far in advance of the existing primitive one, in that it will almost wholly do away with the nuisance, but also more remunerative in that it will permit of some of the animal matter being utilized that now goes to waste. The present products are skins, horns, hoofs and bones. To these will be added fat or grease, and for bones will be substituted manure which is a more remunerative product. The bones treated with flesh will yield large quantities of highly concentrated manure of which there should be a considerable demand from, amongst others, the planters of Ceylon and Assam."

The Commissioner in forwarding the report stated that he was of opinion "that an installation of the kind proposed should be established. The Health Officer had suggested that to make the proposed method of disposal less costly a refuse destructor should be worked in conjunction with the plant for the treatment of carcasses so that sufficient heat from the former could be obtained for the latter. The Executive Engineer is not, however, sanguine as to the amount of heat from the destructor being sufficient for working the carcass installation, and I agree with the Executive Engineer in thinking that at present the latter should be installed by itself, as the primary object in view was to do away with the present abhorrent system of disposing of carcasses."

On the motion of Mr. S.S. Mistry, it was resolved to refer the matter to a Committee.

THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that a Committee composed of an equal number of councillors representing the ratepayers and an equal number representing Government and other constituencies be appointed to consider and suggest to the Corporation before the 1st March 1909 the name of the councillor whom it considers best fitted for occupying the President's chair for the ensuing official year.

Dr. Sukhia in moving the proposition said that the practice of canvassing votes for the President's chair should be deprecated. The question affected the prestige not only of the Chair, but of the whole Corporation. He thought some steps should be taken to stop this practice and maintain the prestige of the Chair. It had been alleged that some members of the Corporation had a large following and that they were called 'President-makers.' It had also been alleged that these persons did not always use their influence well. He (the speaker) thought this allegation was far from true. He would, however, ask permission of the Corporation to transfer the motion to the April agenda.

The motion, for want of a seconder, fell through.

NEW POST OF WATER ENGINEER.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Secretary to Government, General Department :—"I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 3820, dated 15th September 1908, in which you ask that early steps may be taken to amend the Bombay City Municipal Act so as to give effect to the desire of the Corporation that the proposed appointment of the Water Engineer should be regulated by the same provisions of law as those applicable to the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer. In reply, I am to inform you that the Governor in Council has given careful consideration to this request. Section 74 of the Act which regulates the two appointments provides for their renewal at intervals of five years. In the opinion of Government, therefore, they must be regarded as temporary in the sense that they offer no security of tenure to the holders beyond the term of five years, at the end of which they are renewable. The Governor-in-Council is extremely doubtful whether, in offering to candidates an engagement on these terms, the Corportion can count on securing the best talent available. Experience in England indicates that appointments renewable at short intervals, irrespective of the competence or good conduct of the holders, are regarded with disfavour and it appears indvisable to extend in Bombay a practice which is not in accordance with the best opinion elsewhere. The Government are not disposed therefore to take steps for the amendment of the Act in the manner propsed. The Governor-in-Council is, however, anxious to meet the wishes of the Corporation. As you are aware, he fully agrees that a Water Engineer should be added to the Municipal Staff, and he is confident that the Corporation will select a fully qualified officer for the post. He feels, however, that in order to attract the best available material not only for this appointment but also for the two referred to above, it is desirable that some alteration should be made in the terms offered in the direction of giving the holders a more secure tenure. He has no wish to withdraw from the Corporation the right of appointment which they desire. I am accordingly to suggest that Section 74 of the Act should be amended so as to provide (1) that such appointment should be permanent instead of renewable at intervals of five years; (2) that each officer should be on probation for a short term of years on first appointment and (3) that on confirmation by the Corporation an officer should not be removed from his office without the sanction of Government. His Excellency in Council considers that these terms are calculated to attract to the service of the Corporation men of the highest qualifications, and and which both the Corporation and Government are anxious to secure, while during the term of initial probation which might be suitably fixed at two years the Corporation would have an opportunity of judging the capacity of the officer and of testing his fitness for permanent employment. As regards the dismissal of an officer after confirmation, I am to observe that Government will readily accord sanction to such action in cases of proved incompetence, serious misconduct or other misbehaviour establishing the officer's unfitness for the post occupied by him. In conclusion I am to say that the Government consider that these suggestions, if given effect to, will add to the dignity of the superior Municipal service and that their adoption would therefore be in the true interests of the Corporation. Not only are they calculated to secure the best available men, but the security of tenure which they would confer on the officers would stimulate them to initiate important schemes of improvement in the various departments, since they would have the assurance of remaining on to carry out their projects. If, therefore, the Corporation is prepared to accept these proposals the Governor in Council will proceed to amend Section 74 of the Act so as to give immediate effect to them, conferring at the same time on the Corporation the power to appoint a Water Engineer in addition to the Health Officer and the Executive Engineer."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the letter be referred to the Corporation's Committee which was considering the question.

Sir Pherozeshah said that the letter from the Government proposed a very radical change in the constitution of the Corporation. The change which was proposed to be made would be a most disastrous one for the interests of the Corporation. The Government had in the letter stated that the Corporation could get good men if the appointment was made permanent. The Government had at the same time suggested that each officer should be on probation for a short term of years on first appointment. He (the speaker) asked what man of good position would like to come on probation. He thought the change proposed by the Government would be of a most retrograde character, and it was a most impracticable proposal.

Dr. Sukhia was against having a Water Engineer on a very much higher salary than the amount the incumbent was at present drawing. He considered that the Corporation would be losing some of its powers in connection with the appointment and renewal of the posts of Executive Engineer and Executive Health Officer, if they attempted to get some further power in the appointment of the proposed Executive Water Engineer. He urged that the Corporation should not ask for these increased powers but must allow things to remain as they are at present. He did not think there was any necessity of having a Water Engineer on a larger salary than the amount suggested by the Commissioner.

Dr. Jehangir J. Curseiji was opposed to any idea of taking away from the Corporation their control upon the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer.

On being put to the vote the proposition was carried.

MUSIC AT THE BANDSTAND.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir Readymoney moved the following proposition, of which he had given previous notice :

"That the Esplanade Bandstand with the green surrounding it having been now handed over to the Municipality, the Commissioner be requested to convert the abovementioned green into a Municipal garden and to arrange for the performance of a band thereat as is now being done at the Victoria Gardens, and if in his opinion this be not feasible to report the reasons to the Corporation."

In support of his proposal Mr. Readymoney said that everyone was in favour of providing music to the public and the Commissioner was good enough to submit the list of days on which music would be provided in the Victoria Gardens. Now the Esplanade Bandstand being a very convenient place for the public to go to, it was very desirable that some music should be provided there as in former times. If the Municipality could not spend their money on providing music they could do so at least on maintaining a garden. The Bandstand therefore should be converted into a garden by planting some plants and trees and if the Commissioner deemed it necessary a 'malee' might be employed.

On the suggestion of Sir P. M. Mehta, Mr. Readymoney altered the wording of his proposition as under :

"That the Esplanade Bandstand with the green surrounding it having been now handed over to the Municipality, the Corporation are of opinion that the Commissioner may convert it into a Municipal garden and to arrange for the performance of a band thereat as is now being done at the Victoria Gardens."

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta seconded the proposition with great cordiality and sympathy. He remembered the occasion when bands played frequently on the Esplanade Bandstand and he always took it to be an historic institution. It was a 'good thing,' in as much as it afforded an opportunity to the Europeans, Hindus, Mahomedans and Parsees to meet together and thus to be able to exchange a few words. This opportunity had now disappeared and the different sects of Bombay communities could not get that opportunity of ordinarily mixing with one another. This result, he thought, was brought about by the foundation and establishment of Gymkhanas, Clubs and such institutions. He wished that he should not be misunderstood. What he meant to say was that the European society kept aloof altogether from the other communities and the high officials and gentlemen of high position who had an opportunity of mixing with the people of the other communities did not get that opportunity.

Mr. Baptista rose to a point of order as to whether the proposition could be moved.

The President ruled it in order.

Mr. Baptista speaking to the proposition remarked that an attempt was made to defy the Act which laid down that the Municipal funds would not be expended on providing music, and this proposition was brought forward to get out of it. He hoped no member of the Corpration would stoop to be a party to such an attempt.

Dr. Battliwalla suggested that the poor inhabitants of the F. and G. wards should not be deprived of their entertainment to provide music in the Fort.

Mr. Jaffer Rahimtulla was of opinion that there was no legal difficulty in their adopting the resolution.

The Commissioner pointed out that the cost of providing music would be something like Rs.10,000, and that, as only a provision of only Rs. 5,000 was made in the budget, he would have to come to the Corporation for an increased grant under that head.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

Lecture by Prof. Lees Smith.

BEFORE a large and representative gathering, in which the mercantile community predominated, Professor Lees Smith of the London School of Commerce delivered yesterday evening a most interesting and instructive lecture on Commercial Education, at the Byramji Jeejeebhoy Institute, Charni Road, Bombay. The Hon'ble Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie presided on the occasion.

HON'BLE MR. MUIR-MACKENZIE'S ADDRESS.

In introducing the lecturer the Hon'ble Mr. Muir-Mackenzie said :—It is not my intention to stand for any length of time between you and the distinguished lecturer Mr. Lees Smith whom we cordially welcome here to-day.

THE GOVERNOR'S BEREAVEMENT.

I need do no more than allude to the profoundly sad and tragic circumstances which have kept His Excellency the Governor from fulfilling his undertaking to open this series of lectures. The hearts of every man and woman in this city are with His Excellency and his daughter in their unutterable sorrow.

IMPORTANCE OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The subject of commercial education is one which His Excellency took up very soon indeed after his arrival in the country. It is one in which he feels the deepest interest and which he regards as of very great importance. Commercial education is a branch of knowledge in which perhaps scarcely the smallest progress, or even beginnings, have been made in India. A few institutions exist for imparting elementary education to clerks and subordinates; but it is at present impossible for a native of this country to obtain higher education in the subject without proceeding to England or Europe. This perhaps can hardly be said now of any other branch of education. We have in this country more or less well equipped colleges of Medicine and Surgery, of Engineering, of Science, of Agriculture, of Veterinary science. We are developing Techincal Education. We are at least within sight of the ideal that in these subjects as good and sound and far-reaching a course of instruction can be obtained in India as in Europe. But for Commerce and Economics hitherto little or nothing has been done. The commerce of India and of Bombay is in the meantime developing rapidly and the time has come for a

BEGINNING TO BE MADE

in providing that higher education in commercial and business administration which other countries have found it no less necessary than advantageous to pursue. The aim and object of His Excellency and his Government is to see instituted for this purpose in the University a Faculty of Commerce and Collegiate teaching which will provide the necessary training in the subject. The difficulties involved, however, are very great and we can only proceed gradually. At present we are entirely destitute of the necessary teaching power. The London School of Economics, of which Mr. Lees Smith is a Professor, has for its fifteen hundred students a staff of no less than thirty-three lecturers. The number of students shows the interest which the subjects excite, that of the teaching staff the large organization required to provide instruction. The example of London has been followed in Birmingham, Manchester and Cambridge. To establish Collegiate teaching in this country we have to begin as we have had in other colleges, such as those of Agriculture, by training men who can teach. A long road will have to be travelled before this is accomplished. As a first step along that road and with the object of informing the public of the nature and advantages of commercial education His Excellency conceived the idea of procuring from England a lecturer of great distinction who would be able to give us new light upon commercial subjects and show us what is needed for the organization of courses of instruction. The step taken is of a tentative nature. In His Excellency's words "We have, we hope, planted a seed which will grow up into a fruitful tree, bringing benefits to the trade of this Presidency as a whole and assist its economic development."

There are perhaps few of us who have a clear idea of what is being done in England, the exact objects aimed at, the precise results achieved. We hope that Mr. Lees Smith will clear up our views on this matter. We trust also that in the course of his stay among us he will take the opportunity of conversing and conferring with merchants and business men of all kinds and races and thus form a just opinion of our needs and possibilities so that he may be able to advise what exactly we require and what will be most to our advantage in the way of Commercial Education.

EXPRESSION OF THANKS.

In conclusion I wish to express on behalf of His Excellency and the Government our gratification at the support which the proposals made have been received, and our warm thanks to the public bodies and individuals who have given pecuniary help to this important experiment.

THE LECTURE.

In the course of a spirited address, the learned Professor observed that in this first lecture on commercial subjects, he proposed giving only the main outlines or the generalities of commerce without entering into details. In this introductory lecture he defined what was meant by Commercial Education and said that it was rising more every day in popular estimation. Amongst other truths, it may be suggested there is in India an urgent need of an Indian Political Economy. After comparing and contrasting the situation of England with India, the lecturer said that there was a difference in the application of the problem between the two countries.

RESOURCES OF AGRICULTURE.

The resources of Agriculture in India were of a peculiarly pernicious nature. It is therefore necessary that the livelihood of the people should be drawn from a greater variety of sources. Great thinkers who originally created diversity of interest did not attach importance to purely economical sources. The reason was due to the insistence which they placed upon the non-economical sources. If is not good for a country that the type of its inhabitants should be mainly agricultural. It must be open to new ideas, must assimilate fresh ones and adjust itself to the environment. An agriculturist, on the other hand, is not ready to accept new ideas. He would always depend on the traditions handed down to him.

MANUFACTURING POPULATION.

The lecturer said that if you build up a manufacturing population, then you would obtain an intelligent people, a people ready to adapt themselves to their environments. In the case of England, he said the remark was absolutely true. If one looked to the economic conditions of England, he would find they were agriculturists over a century ago. After describing the progress of England in manufactures the lecturer truly described it as the embodiment of the workshop of the world. England had produced a new outlook and new habits of thought. The political effects of a policy of diversity of interest were certainly great there. The creation of an urban population has much to do with the general prosperity of the country. After referring to the rise of the Labour and the Socialistic Parties in England and similar phenomena in Germany, the lecturer correctly observed that a system of more or less urban industries should be built up among the Indian people. Here he said there was room for a small piece of distinct economics. The lecturer then dwelt on the chief requisites which are necessary for becoming a manufacturing nation. An investigation might be made in this direction on the questions of enterprise, labour and capital. The materials for this sort of work are superabundant and Government publishes huge volumes of statistics and nobody seems to take advantage of the economic wealth at his disposal. At the same time he paid a tribute of praise to the Gaekwar of Baroda and the late Mr. Justice Ranade for the candid expression of their opinions in regard to the manufacturing industry of India. After reading these and other opinions expressed by Indians the lecturer observed that none of them furnished any cause for despondency. It is the duty of England to guide the Indians along those paths on which we have trodden before. In order to test the capacity of Indians, we must wait until they have assimilated the ideas imparted.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The lecturer said it was an old notion that commerce required only common-place politics and that it was routine and hack-work. It was nothing of the sort. Commercial education, he said, required an administration of the highest order. Captains of industry must go to the front at the right moment, must control labour and must be men of good understanding. Commerce would always require training of the highest character just as Law and Medicine. The lecturer then divided commercial teaching into two kinds, one of which occupied a subordinate position, and the other, higher commerce and economics. As regards the former he said there were some excellent institutions in Bombay. They comprised Book-keeping, Commercial Correspondence and other kindred subjects, and, generally these were supplied in a country as soon as their necessity was felt. The lecturer then described how the demand for the latter arose in Great Britain. The establishment of universities in the great industrial Centres such as Birmingham, London and Manchester have added a great stimulus to commercial education. Not only are the young men grounded in university training of a general character but they are also trained for those occupations in which the great civil population is engaged.

In conclusion the lecturer said that he had only dealt with the generalities of Commerce, and in the next series he would speak on Capital, Banking and Joint Stock Banking, with reference to the latest results of the Peoples Banks and the Agricultural Bank. Then on Foreign Trade and some problems of Tariff policy, Protection and certain aspects of the Swadesht movement.

The usual votes of thanks terminated the proceedings.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

Paotingfu and the Opium Cure.

A CONVERSATION with a native medical practitioner of this city who has been assisting Mr. Towns in his anti-opium work in Yuenan throws some light on the general situation. About 100 men have come to the institution and been cured but for several reasons patients have ceased coming, at least for the present. The local authorities who thought they could furnish 200 patients have sent only forty. A branch hospital in Peking has met with active official opposition which has thus far prevented the reception of any patients. One of the most influential members of the city government asserts that although the opium takers are all cured they all die after 100 days.

So far as our informant knows none of them has died. The reason for this opposition appears to be that Chinese silver is going into the pocket of the foreigner. Here is the real Chinese wall which closely resembles the anti-Chinese walls in western lands. No one need expect to see this wall undermined but almost any one can knock of a few bricks from the top.

A BRUSH WITH PIRATES.

I have just returned from Chikong-shon where I spent the summer. One leaves the railroad at Yencheng and has a cart trip of 360 li. Somewhere to the north, several hundred soldiers have just been dismissed most of whose homes are east of Foohon. They had come to Yencheng on the train in small parties and have been passing over this road for some weeks. At different places as we were coming home, I saw them along the road. When we were about half-way home, we passed a small gee, when all doors were closed and everything taken in from the street giving the place the appearance of New Year's time. I wondered that matters should be thus, but did not then have any explanation of the fact. When we had gone another eighteen li, we met a number of small empty wheel-barrows. As we drove into a market town, of what I should say is not less than 3,000 inhabitants, some men stopped the middle one of our three carts, the one on which my sister and teacher were and demanded that they be allowed to use the cart for their own journey. When they were told that they could not so, they immediately pulled my teacher off and began beating and kicking him. I ran to them and pulled them off and asked why they were beating him and who they were. They told me they were dismissed soldiers. I at once sent the carts into the inn, where I left my sister, wife and baby, and then went back to the street to report the matter to the official of the place. I did not yet now what other things had happened. But the inn-keeper, knowing, said to the carters and some other men, "we must go with him or they will kill him."

No sooner was I out of the inn, than one of the men began to run, with I should think, not less than a hundred men after him, all calling out "catch him." No one however, dared to touch him. When this man had got clear away, loud shouts directed my attention to another who was standing in front of one of the stores with a big piece of iron raised and trying to fight. Several men surrounded him and took away his iron. As soon as he saw me he made for me as though he would tear me to pieces. He seized my clothes, and tore one small garment entirely off, I seized his hair while a number of other men made a pretence of helping to take him, and I had to get him down unaided. Just then there was a cry that another was coming. I looked and he was running at me full speed with a large stick in his hands, while everybody cleared the road for him. But just as he struck me the inn man and carter caught the stick and checked the blow, so that I was not hurt. By the time I had got my man under control so that I could stand up, the others were all gone. I asked for the police or some one who would take charge of my prisoner, but no one was to be found. There was a big crowd on the street, but no one was willing to lay hands on him.

I had no intention, however, of letting him go, for I had learned that in the early morning these four lawless fellows had come into town with the empty barrows, which I had seen, having forced their owners to unload their produce and carry them (the soldiers) instead. The roads became muddy, the barrows could not go on, and soldiers accordingly went to the local head of police and demanded carts. As he could find none they had beaten him and run him off and were waiting for passing carts that they might seize when I came by with my party. The passing soldiers of the previous days, as well as this party had been staying at inns without paying a penny. All these goings on had struck terror into the people of the town. All the reports were very bad. These men at once fled but went on East, the way we were going. The people of the street told me that the soldiers could easily get a hundred or more to join them, and that it would not be at all safe for me to go on. I at once sent my card back forty li to the place that governed this town and asked for an escort. The official was quite prompt in sending one to meet us and seized the fellows who were on my track. There the matter stands at present. But there are some hopes that my assailants will yet be made a public example to deter other lawless characters.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.

The autumn crops of this and surrounding sections are very fine, but just now, at the time of gathering there is a long season of wet weather and all farmers are losing heavily or it is spoiling much of their grain. Two years ago, the famine caused all farm produce to advance and there has been no fall in prices since. Many of the things that we buy here now are at a price from two to four times as much as four years ago.

REBELLION IN HUEIHSIEN.

I am glad to be able to report that the soldiery that arrived from Lanchow will not have to proceed to the seat of the trouble. The Kolaohuei have scattered and the local official will seize the leaders at his leisure. A colporteur has just returned from a book-selling trip in this district and reported all quiet and business proceeding as usual. In two of the market towns he visited he saw the work of the rebels manifested in the torn down houses of the Shensi, and Hsiangioh. The wrath of the people was directed against the people who had oppressed them. Most of these men and the district magistrate have been relieved from their offices.—N. C. "Herald" October 21.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S SCHOOLS.

The following report will be read at to-day's prize distribution over which his lordship the Bishop will preside :—

Boys' School.—Two boys were sent up for the Matriculation Examination and both passed. The other two boys in the class were under age and were sent up for the Junior Cambridge Examination and both passed. This year they will appear for the Senior Cambridge Examination. The School was raised to the Matriculation Standard in 1900. Since then twenty-seven pupils have appeared for the Matriculation Examination and twenty-four have passed. It will, perhaps, help to fix the relative standard of the Bombay Matriculation and the London Matriculation Examination, if we say that one of our boys, after matriculating here, studies in London for less than twelve months and did very well in the London Matriculation Examination. His Mathematics were good and his Latin still better.

The School Final Examination, as now altered and improved by Government, bids fair to be a popular one. Two boys appeared for this examination and both passed. One boy passed the Entrance Examination of the College of Science, Poona, for the study of Electrical Engineering, and another lad passed the Entrance for the Indian Subordinate Medical Service. During the past eight years, eighten boys, out of twenty have passed this Examination.

Austin Doyle gained a Senior Government Scolarship. In the Government Scolarship results just published one of our pupils Harold Osborne heads the list.

Special attention is paid to Drawing : six boys have passed in the first grade, three in the second and two in the third grade. It may be mentioned that the second grade is the best required for the School Final.

"Scripture".—The chaplain reports that he has been pleased with the standard of religious instruction maintained throughout the Schools. Papers set to the Eight and Ninth Standards were very well done. The fifth Standard showed considerable knowledge of Church teaching and the Third Standard knew their text book well.

A great step forward has been taken by improving the pay of teachers and a marked improvement in the work of the School has followed. Three teachers have passed the theoretical part of the Teachers' Examination. The results of the practical part are not yet known. The Head Master reports very favourably on the conduct of the boys, especially of the senior boys, many of whom have given clear proof that they recognise the responsibility of their position in the School.

We chronicle with much pleasure the starting of a School Magazine by the boys themselves under the editorship of Foster Rickwood.

Magic Lantern and other Lectures have been continued monthly and our thanks are due to the gentlemen who have kindly helped us in this matter especially to Mr. E. P. Fritchley and Principal Nelson Fraser.

The Cadets muster 60 strong. Colour-Sergeant Luxa has taken a great interest in the Company and has been rewarded by seeing the Cadets do excellently all round. They were highly commended for their drill by the Inspector-General in October, and in the Blaney Cup Competition which is held annually for all Cadet Companies connected with the Bombay Volunteer Rifles our "A" team has again come first and our "B" team second. In the Volunteer Camp all the Boxing prizes fell to our Cadets. One of our old boys is Battalion shot in the B. B. and C. I. Volunteers, and we were glad to learn that in an important competition recently held on a London range in which there were 175 Competitors including six regular soldiers, one of our ex-pupils, who is only 17 years' old, scored 18 bulls in 18 shots, and carried on the first prize.

A healthy love of games purvades the School. Thanks to Mr. Millard, we have won the Nandkarni Football Challenge Cup. In cricket our Junior Team beat the Elphinstone High School Juniors in every practice match, sometimes by an innings, but in the tournament match the tide of fortune turned and we had to hand over the Giles' Shield after holding it for three years in succession. S. Wood gave the Head Master valuable help in the coaching of our Junior team.

The Head Master acknowledges his indebtedness to the staff for the valuable help he has received from them.

Girls' School :—The staff remains the same as last year, except that Miss Hopkins left to be married and her place has been filled by a certificated teacher. This is the sixth wedding that has taken place from the staff of the Girls' School during the past few years, and we are likely to lose two other teachers early next year from the same cause.

Two girls passed the Eighth Standard Special Test Examination and one the Junior Cambridge. No girls have yet failed for any examination for which they have been sent up. One of our pupils remains at the School as teacher and expects to gain a teacher's certificate next year.

Miss Wilson, Lady Superintendent of the Girgaum High School, kindly granted a scholarship to enable one of our girls to study for the examination of the National Froebel Union.

Miss Simpkinson has again very kindly give her care and supervison to two young orphan girls who have joined her staff as pupil teachers.

The Telegraph Department has now opened its doors to women, and three of our pupils have joined as signallers. Three other girls have joined the Telephone Company, and have found a happy and comfortable home in the Young Women's Christian Association. It should be mentioned here that great care is taken to provide suitable places for girls when they leave school for the first time and those so far the girls sent out are doing extremly well.

The Chaplain says : "I have examined the School in Scripture and religious knowledge, and have been very satisfied with the result."

The needlework was examined this year by Mrs Grey Collier who kindly decided the prizes and expressed herself very pleased with the work done. Her report is as follows :—The work of Standards I. and II. was very good, the work of Standard III. excellent. The work of the Upper Standards was also very neatly and carefully done. Besides the girls who were accorded prizes, a number of girls were specially commended for neat work, viz :—Myrtle Sausman, Grace Millard, Gladys Robbins, Alice D'Avoine, Lily Willard, Annie Pringle, Lena Fratel, Freda de la Hoyde.

Mrs. Hopkins, who kindly examined the Cooking Class with Mrs. Grey Collier, writes :—

"I am much pleased with the Cooking which reflects great credit on the teacher. The girls all showed deftness in their preparation. The average is high for all items, and Mrs. Collier and I found it so hard to decide between the two-first, we decided to give each a prize." These to ladies also kindly examined the girls in cutting out simple undergarments and have reported satisfactorily.

Out of the four cups offered this year for competition by the Girls' High Schools' Athletic Association, the Tennis Cup and the Indian Clubs Swinging Cup were won by the girls of this School.

The Kindergarten continues to be popular. There are now 50 children in the Infant School alone, which speaks well for the efforts of the Kindergarten Mistress, who has a real love for and interest in little children.

The Head Mistress wishes to thank the entire staff of the School for the energy and interest with which they have worked for the good of the School during the past year.

The Society has lost, at least for a time, the able assistance of Mr. C. N. Hall, who for over 10 years has, as Honorary Treasurer, held the interests of the School keenly at heart.

During his absence on furlough to England, Mr. W. E. Waite has kindly consented to fill this important post.

The Society has again to express its continued gratitude to Dr. Davar, Surgeon Dentist, for his free services to the orphan children in the Schools; to Mrs. E. Hiscocks for kindly giving the orphan children remaining in School during the summer holidays a picnic; and to the Rev. W. Kennelly for again presenting two silver medals to the Schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Macnee have now been with the Society some years as Head Master and Head Mistress. To them and their staff are due the ghod results mentioned above. May they long continue to exercise that thoughtfulness and care for those under their charge which has characterized their service in the past.

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have rendered very valuable and important service to the public by throwing open the columns of your paper to the just and legitimate grievances of the large army of that class of voiceless young men and women who aspire for University honours and degrees but who are sometimes ruthlessly and almost cruelly disappointed in their aspirations not for any want of fitness on their own part but because of the whims and caprices of the examiners. It is a well known fact that many of our young students attending schools and colleges are supplied with their school and college fees and even their books while they are in what is called 'statu pupilari,' by philanthropic and charitably disposed gentlemen who would naturally like to see their protege passing his examination regularly year after year. Now, Sir, you can easily imagine the keeness of disappointment felt by a young man; naturally anxious to retain the confidence of his benefactor, getting plucked at one of the examinations and thus losing his stipend and the hopes of a University career not for any fault of his own but as a result of the vagaries of his examiners. How many bright and promising careers are blighted in their infancy on account of the carelessness, whimsicality or injustice of the examiners? The men who are appointed every year by the University to test the knowledge of the aspirants for diplomas have no right to bring out fanciful papers and thus trifle with the destinies of young men and women. They ought to be fully impressed with their responsibility and the sacredness of their work. They ought to remember that any carelessness or lightheartedness on their part would be the ruin of many innocent young men and women. It argues complete heartlessness on the part of an examiner who performs his duty in a slipshod fashion. And it is the duty of the University to exercise wholesome restraint upon such examiners. But this is unfortunately not always the case. The voluntary English Paper at the last Matriculation Examination supplies an apt illustration of this. The University allowed a paper to be set to the candidates which was ridiculous from every point of view—ridiculous as regards length, the difficult nature of the questions, the strangeness of the questions and the unnecessary parade of knowledge of the native examiner who drew up

BY THE WAY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE ZOO.

Mr. A. E. W. Mason, M. P., told, at a Liberal demonstration at Coventry an amusing story showing the relative value which a constituent set on the Strangers' Gallery of the House of Commons and the Zoo. The other day a gentleman wrote asking for a Gallery ticket, and when told the Gallery was closed he wrote again, saying, "As the Gallery is closed will you kindly send me six tickets for the Zoo?" The inference the non member drew, to the increased merriment of his audience, was that as much fun is to be got out of the House of Commons as six persons could ensure by a visit to the interesting species in Regent's Park.

THE NEW KEEPER OF ZOOLOGY AT KENSINGTON.

The appointment which has just been made of Dr. S. F. Harmer, F.R.S., to the keepership of the Zoological Department of the British Museum of Natural History at South Kensington, marks the first step towards the restoration of the old order of government which obtained at this institution during the early part of the directorship of the late Sir William Flower, when the keepership was held by Dr. A. L. Gunther. Dr. Gunther proved a very able administrator, but on his retirement the keepership was merged with the directorate. On the succession of Sir E. Ray Lankester this arrangement was continued. But a return to the old custom is now foreshadowed by Dr. Harmer's advent. The directorship will, we believe, be filled in the near future.

DR. HARMER'S RECORD.

Dr. Harmer will leave Cambridge with a good record of wrok behind him. For many years he has held the rank of Fellow and Tutor of King's College Cambridge—his Alma Mater—and combined therewith the office of Superintendent of the University Museum of Zoology. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society, and this year was President of the Zoological Section of the British Association Meeting. Though Dr. Harmer has proved himself to be a zoologist of wide knowledge and sympathies, his published work has been mainly on the life-history and anatomy of the polyzoa, a lowly group of animals containing a number of creatures which commonly pass, among the uninitiated, as sea-weeds! But he was also part-editor of the now famous "Cambridge History," a monumental work in ten volumes.

"A NITCH."

Royal ceremonial is generally well stagemanaged and mischances are rare. But more embarrassing than the loss of a Royal manuscript recently referred to was an incident mentioned in the "Manchester Guardian" of a visit of the Prince of Wales to a certain Yorkshire city. There were some presentations to be made, and at the appointed moment the people to be presented were not ready. The Mayor, a hearty Yorkshireman of plain manners and homely speech, was much distressed. "Oh my Prince, my Prince," he exclaimed, "there's been a nitch!"

MADAME ALBANI'S ADVICE TO ASPIRANTS.

Madame Albani in the "Quiver" give some advice to ambitious oratorio aspirants: I would strongly advise would be artists to adopt any other calling unless they know for certain that they will have money enough to support themselves while working to establish a reputation. Some of the great artists of the last 20 years—singers, pianists, violinists—would in all probability never have been heard of had they not had at least a competence, or else been temporarily supported by friends or relatives. "I think it quite likely," added Madame Albani, "that there are to-day young men and women with true, talent, artistic temperament, determination to work, and the remaining necessary qualifications, who none the less will never be heard of because they have not money enough to support themselves during the initial stage of their careers."

TO PHILATELISTS.

Messrs. Whitfield, King, and Co., of Ipswich in their new stamp-catalogue, just issued, tell that the total number of stamps issued to date is 22,382, of which 6,849 are apportioned to the British Empire, and 15,533 to the rest of the world. Europe has issued 4,685, Asia 4,342, Africa 4,974, America 4,961, the West Indies 1,808, and Oceania 1,612. Is there a slump also in stamps? Messrs. Whitfield, King say many stamps are now quoted as much as fifty per cent. lower than formerly.

M. PAUL SABATIER ON MODERNISM.

M. Paul Sabatier, in an interview reported in "Great Thoughts, was asked whether the rebellion in the ranks of the priesthood was as far-reaching as some of the Continental papers imply. The immense extent of the movement is not at all understood in Britain (replied M. Sabatier). The Vatican a terrified at the widespread character of this uprising. Thousands of priests are more or less effected by it. The consternation of the Curia is justified, but the policy adopted is tantamount to ecclesiastical lunacy. The Modernists, M. Sabatier added, are not aiming at another Reformation. They cling to the ideal aim of conserving unity, and are not anxious to become Protestants.

THE MADCAPS.

If ever you go roving,
In the endless realms of air,
On the comfortable pinions
Of a roomy rocking-chair,
You'll need no purse or passport
To travel far and free.—
Just take along a shipmate
Of the sort that sails with me.

. . . . . .

Not Sindbad's fairy carpet,
Nor the wizard's wooden horse,
Displayed such noble mettle
Or kept so true a course;
And as for your Aladdin,
With the magic lamp and ring,
His swiftest slaves would lag behind
When we are on the wing.

No motor-car or aeroplane
Can ever hope to vie
With half the breathless speed we reach,
My madcap mate and I,
Until we hail the Land of Nod
And park, for presently
His mother comes and captures him—
The Sonnie on my knee.

—From verses by J. P. C. in the Christmas Double Number of the "Pall Mall Magazine."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The nearness of Christmas is one of our daily problems just now, and, like so many other problems, we never seem to arrive at any satisfactory solution of its difficulties. We know that we must be prepared for a number of duties, pleasant and otherwise, but the question of how we shall fulfil them is what disturbs the tranquillity of our minds. The mother of several children is inclined to excuse herself from acceding to the claims of the outside world by saying that charity begins at home—but we may remind her that it does not necessarily end there. The "rich spinster aunt" (a species much rarer than the "poor spinster aunt" decides, may be, that those who have expectations from her shall be disappointed this time, and thereupon gives unwonted attention to what her family calls "indiscriminate charity." On the other hand, bachelor brothers, doting husbands, and all those relatives, indeed, whose purse does not spell trash, are inveigled towards tempting shops where lie displayed gold and jewels, frills and feathers, velvets and laces; in fact, all the gorgeous fascinating frivolities which have caused Paris to be called the Paradise of women.

During the week I have been passing from one display to another until mine eyes have been dazzled, and my ideas have become somewhat confused. I saw gowns, hats, furs, jewels, and a thousand other things, all of which were lovely as to make me long to be a Crœsus that I might buy and buy again to give lavishly to every woman who had ever smiled upon me. But as we do not live in the days of Aladdin, my generous impulse went no further, and all that now remains with me is the after-glow of a past pleasure. But let me get to the point, which is frocks, tailor-made and otherwise. These must be settled before the actual Christmas rush for presents begins, and for that reason every dressmaker and tailor is extremely busy. At Dailly's I saw a gown in khaki cloth trimmed with buttons of liberty and a waistcoat of gold and green embroidery. The long Directoire coat was particularly becoming to the girl who wore it for our benefit, and the cross-over movement of the skirt, outlined in buttons, is quite a novelty. The same house is making other charming "habille" costumes, most of them showing a Directoire tendency, but modified to suit the Paris winter, which vies with man's ingratitude in its cruelty. Another beautiful gown I saw was at Martin's, where one always sees frocks which may be worn comfortably as well as looked at admiringly. This particular one is in taupe-velvet, with a "soutache" chasuble back. The front of the coat has a waistcoat embroidered in silver and grey and the skirt is quite plain and long. As a matter of course the sleeves have frills of white lingerie, like every coat that is worn. Very dainty they look, too, when they are spotless, but when they are not, the effect is unpleasing. Moreover, they have a disadvantage which no amount of care can do away with, they get crushed and crumpled when a muff is used. Still, they are in fashion, and to some of us that is enough to make us adopt them.

THEATRE DRESSES.

And now, a word for the theatre, the home of all our prettiest fashions. Every actress and singer has her own ideas as to what suits her very strongly pronounced, I am told. Sometimes the result is good, sometimes it is not. In Miss Bessie Abbot's case it is good. She has just gone to Lisbon for a short French season, during which she will play in "Lakme" and "La Boheme." She has taken with her a series of gowns for those roles which literally make one gasp. For "Lakme" she has one which shows an under-dress of orange mousseline de soie and an over drapery shading from deep Bordeaux to cream, the whole being embroidered in silks and studded with jewels. On her head she wears a conical-shaped head-dress, also studded with precious stones. In another act she wears a dull peacock green gown, draped and fringed and made mysterious by an enveloping veil of mousseline de soie in the same shade, which falls over her sleeveless arms in soft vaporous folds. The prevalence of drapery and the general absence of stiff lines makes these gowns a joy to the artistic eye, and there is great praise due to Miss Abbot and to her dressmaker, who, she tells me, is Muelle. Several adaptations will certainly be made from Miss Abbot's gowns for ordinary wear, and already much the same draped, fringed, swathing robes are seen in drawing-rooms. Unhappily for those whose income is not large, they must be made by a master hand, otherwise they look clumsy.

THE FRINGE.

The vogue for fringe is, however, by no means limited to the stage or to the house, for one sees it everywhere and on everything. It surrounds the crown of a hat in silk, it hangs from muffs and stoles, it falls in fine suede trips from hand bags, and now I see it strays from the buckles of suede waist belts, a yard or so in length, the belt being fastened a little to the left side of the waist. The effect is rather pretty, as the suede always matches the gown with which it is worn exactly, but the idea is essentially of Red Indian extraction, and therefore a little suggestive of the barbaric. I wonder where we shall go next for that terribly sought-after "something new"! At present it seems to me we are running very close to the ridiculous in our desire for originality, and only the other day I received more than one shock when I was at the Dress Exhibition in the Rue Ville l'Eveque, and afterwards at the Vernissage of the Aquarellists in the Galerie Georges Petit. At the first show the gowns which caused me to jump were on wooden manequins, therefore the indiscretion of their lines seemed less equivocal, but even then they made one feel a little gene. Happily, there were others which redeemed their lack of grace, and it is those which the majority of women admired. One in particular was the copy of Mlle. Levalliere's gown in "Le Roi." It is in cream liberty with a tunic of old rose mousseline de soie, caught in by gathers at the high waist line. Another was in grey cloth, with a coat of grey mousseline de soie edged with skunk and a muff to match. Not practical, perhaps, but very fascinating. At the Georges Petit, half an hour later, I saw a real, live, walking woman in a black panne princess robe slit up the side to her knee; the slit showed an under pleat of black mousseline through which the leg was quite visible. As to the movements of this strange creature, they were as those of an infant beginning to walk, so tight was the frock above the knee. Naturally, she was observed of all observers, and, to tell the truth, she seemed to like it.

SEQUEL TO MADRAS KISSING CASE.

Rejected Bargain.

SURGEON WISHES FREEDOM.

A curious story of a husband's attempted bargain with his wife by offering her an allowance if she would only consent to sue for her freedom was told in the Divorce Court the other day.

The petitioner was Mrs. Ada Maria Smith, of Hinds-road, Harrow, who alleged misconduct and desertion against her husband, Dr. Ferdinand Clarence Smith.

Mr. Barnard, K.C., said the marriage took place in India in 1881, and at that time Dr. Smith was a surgeon-captain in the Indian Army. In 1894 he left the Army and set up in private practice, and in 1899 Mrs. Smith came with her daughter Hilda to England.

In September, 1906, a Mr. Short, the husband's solicitor, wrote to Mrs. Smith, saying:—

If you will proceed to obtain a divorce, for which I understand you have ample grounds, he will allow you £400 a year and £75 for your daughter so long as she remains single.

Mrs. Smith replied that divorce was forbidden by her Church, and declined any bargain. Eventually, however, she obtained an order for restitution of conjugal rights, with which her husband refused to comply and in March of this year he wrote giving an address in Brighton where he had stayed with another woman.

The president granted a decree nisi.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is disappointing to learn that there will be fewer battleships of the "Dreadnought" type available for service by the end of the financial year than has been generally expected. In estimating the position next spring, it has hitherto been asumed that the three ships of the "Bellerophon" class would by that time be ready for commissioning, but the First Lord of the Admiralty has now stated that the "Temeraire," which was launched, at Devonport as far back as August 24, 1907, will not become an effective unit until Midsummer—six months later than was expected—while the "Superb," which was set afloat at Elswick on November 7, 1907, will not be ready for delivery on January 4 next, according to contract. Both these retardations are due to the interruption of work caused by the dispute in the engineering trade last autumn—a circumstance over which the authorities had no control. Meanwhile, it is gratifying to observe that the "Bellerophon," herself built at Portsmouth and engined by the Fairfield Company, is for all practical purposes ready for service. The "Bellerophon" was laid down on December 3, 1906, so that she fulfils the stipulation made by the Admiralty some time ago that armoured ships should be built and completed in two years.

IMPROVED FLEET COLLIERS.

The action of the Admiralty plainly indicates that they have no present intention of abandoning coal to any large extent in favour of oil as fuel for the furnaces of naval boilers. Indeed the portents point in another direction, for they have recently purchased an up-to-date steam collier, built originally with specialities suggested from Whitehall, and the latest batch of destroyers are to be fitted for coal only. This collier named the Mercedes, is mastless, but has in lieu of masts three strong and useful derricks, each of which carries what is known as a "jib." These jibs are long enough to plumb the deck of a battleship or cruiser of the largest size, and enables its manipulators to place the coal at convenient spots of the deck of the warship. All the engines, boilers, and accommodation for officers and men occupy the extreme after part of the collier, thus giving large carrying capacity in a continuous hold extending forward nearly to the stem of the ship. Such vessels facilitate the speed of coaling ship evolutions to a marked degree, and the Admiralty will no doubt eventually provide a fleet of these vessels as fleet auxiliaries; as they have already provided a fleet of petroleum ships for furnishing the Navy with a continuous supply of oil fuel from oversea. The experiments in regard to coaling ships at sea with the Metcalfe apparatus appear to have been completed, and the result of these experiments will presently be fully embodied in specially designed colliers, as promised in the First Lord's Memorandum in March last. So far as the transfer of oil fuel from one ship to another at sea is concerned, this is obviously a much simpler evolution and one that could be carried out at all times, if gales and the worst kind of heavy swells are excluded.

SHIPBUILDING CAUTION.

In our shipbuilding programmes for the next six years there is little doubt that we shall find great improvements being made on that epoch-making monster, the "Dreadnought." Science, in her feverish progress, is hurrying us along paths of which we know not the end, and while we are in the uncertain position of having but very vague ideas as to what is going to happen next, it is only fit and proper that we should walk these paths carefully, making sure of every step forward before we take it, and not building vessels which can be rapidly superseded through lack of facilities for alterations. Startling developments may easily occur in overhead or underwater methods of attack which will necessitate the installation of new and accurate defensive apparatus, perhaps even revolutionise the very elements of warship construction; and yet it is inevitable that we must build at least six capital ships per year up to the year 1915 if we are to be in a perfectly safe position at that date. The exigencies of our naval position do certainly require that this should be done, but the Admiralty should just as certianly take every precaution to secure the highest efficiency and modernity for the money expended. This I believe they will do, and if our own ships are equal or superior to their foreign contemporaries, then this country will be in a perfectly safe and proper condition. We most certainly possess a purse superiority over any of our foreign rivals, and so possess a reserve fund for any sudden call which a constructional revolution might make upon us. Nevertheless, it still behoves us to get the fullest value for our money, and design yearly programes only, so that we can introduce the latest improvements developed by science into every ship as we lay them down.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The hour has evidently sounded for the institution of an inquiry—a grand inquest—into the state of our national and Imperial defences. In every part of Europe the feelings of the people are in a high state of tension. A spark may suffice to cause a conflagration in which we may be involved. The turbulence of a robber band crossing a frontier with pillage and outrage in the Near East, the unguarded utterance of an Emperor throwing his people into a ferment, reaction in Turkey, a rising in Persia, hidden menaces in Egypt, and more than all the ominous signs in India—any one of these, or several of them at the same time, may cause an outburst of international passion, of which no man could foresee the end. There is no cause for discouragement, but there is conspicuous need for a clear outlook, and a resolute purpose in the people and in the Government to be ready for the conflict. Pitt never quailed in moments of apprehension, nor should we. But there must be an end to the "policy of drift," which makes our naval and military defences, if not the sport of parties, which they sometimes are, at least the subject of the whims of optimists and pessimists. Perhaps it is characteristic of us that we describe those who are anxious for preparation in time of profound peace as alarmists, and those who discuss grave questions in the spirit of searching inquiry as mischief makers. Lord Roberts is neither the one nor the other. The veteran of forty-one years' service in India is uneasy, not about that country, but about our defences at home, while others are anxious about India, knowing that still the East is calling, where we have created a Frankenstein of our own, and our troops and kindred are scattered far and wide, a handful amid alien races, whereat the menace ever grows. Long before the summer of 1884 it was known that the situation of Gordon at Khartoum was critical, but it was not until August 5 in that year that Mr. Gladstone asked for a credit of £300,000 for the relief of Gordon, "in case it might be necessary." The warnings had been ample, and the expedition failed to save Gordon. It was branded with the sad words "too late." Let us not fail in readiness now nor ever when the demand from India comes. India was won by the sword, and by the sword alone can it be retained.

THE DAY'S NEEDS.

Be the present situation what it may, let us be told what the Army is for—whether we require a new Army, or an Army reorganised. If the Committee of Imperial Defence has the high value that was ascribed to it, now is the time for that value to be made known. The lamentable confession of Mr. Haldane that he had been unable to estimate our military responsibilities was a confession of weakness which is intolerable now. What do the chiefs of the Army say about the situation—the officers who form and have formed the Army Council, and the generals in command at home and abroad? What does Lord Kitchener say? Are these chiefs in agreement with the chiefs of the Navy the Admiralty Board, and the admirals in command? In other words, is there a common policy that we can pursue, with a knowledge of the functions and the limitations of the two branches of the forces of the Crown? An amphibious Power like our own must recognise the Navy and Army as parts of the same organisation, as Pitt regarded them, and as it is only natural to regard them. Not until we have a definite policy, a sure knowledge of responsibilities and a sound sense of the manner in which they are to be attained, can we direct our efforts aright. Upon this matter the country should insist. Nero fiddled while Rome burned, and the representatives of the people are languidly discussing licences, old age pensions, and clauses of an Education Bill—which takes no account of physical or military training—while dangers are rising for which we are wholly unprepared.

THE "ANCHOR" AND THE "ORION."
WORLD-RENOWNED STONE BUILDING BLOCKS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNRIVALLED AS
TOYS FOR CHILDREN.

Not only do they attract the child as a pastime, but they unconsciously develop the ingenuity and thinking faculties of children, and, if properly used, instil in them those habits of orderliness and tidiness which it is so important they should acquire when young.

In remarkable contradistinction to the face of toys in general, which, after a week or two at most, are invariably relegated to the lumber-room, genuine "Anchor" and "Orion" Blocks have been hailed the whole world over as a great educational factor on account of the firm hold which they retain over children's imagination.

VERY RICH VARIETY OF DESIGNS PACKED UP IN NEAT BOXES. PRICES, Rs. 10 TO Rs. 7.

As these stones are made almost unbreakable, one box will last for many years and will always be valued by its young possessor.

PRICE-LIST ON APPLICATION TO THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA
The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.
Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.
DINNEFORDS MAGNESIA
MAGNESIA

A crown of glory—is a beautiful head of hair. An Australian lady now in London writes under date Jan. 28, 1907:

"Ayer's Hair Vigor has done my hair a world of good. Thanks to it, my hair is now thick, glossy, and soft, and when plaited is 55 inches long. Ayer's Hair Vigor ought to be used by every woman who takes pride in her appearance."

You also may have such a crown of glory if you will follow the example of this lady and use

Ayer's Hair Vigor

It will remove all dandruff and make your hair rich and abundant.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

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If you are thinking or purchasing a safe, buy a MILNER.
The largest safe manufacturers in the world; over 250 safes manufactured per week. Safes supplied to H.M. THE KING, the British Government, most of the Colonial and many Foreign Governments, nearly all the leading Banks of the World, Insurance Companies, Corporations, &c.
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WEST END
"CHAMPION"
LEVER WATCH
NICKEL Rs. 32 ST. SILVER Rs. 50

A SUPERIOR TIME-KEEPER.
WILL STAND ROUGH WEAR.
Write for Price List.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
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ROWLANDS ODONTO or PEARL DENTIFRICE
Preserves & Beautifies the TEETH and Gums
A ROWLAND & SONS 20 HATTON GARDEN

You want Beautiful Teeth
—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.
All you require is a good brush and
Rowland's Odonto
"For *Your* Teeth."
It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.
Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS
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TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES
Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.
For immediate supply.

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
MAKERS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
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'PAISLEY FLOUR'
(Trade Mark)
The Sure Raising Powder
mixed 1 part with 8 parts of ordinary flour makes the most reliable self-raising flour
BECAUSE—the raising ingredients keep much better in "Paisley Flour" than when mixed with ordinary flour.
"Paisley Flour" does not fail in its work.
Also it does not spot or discolour the scone.

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FINEST HIGHLAND MALT
11 YEARS OLD
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co. Ld. LONDON.
Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

Sole Agents: A. DE'SOUZA & CO. P. O. Box 244, BOMBAY.
AND DEPOT FOR India & Burma,
GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET. KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
When frequently used.
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To say that a Brandy is better than MARTELL'S is an empty boast; to beat it FOR QUALITY a frank impossibility.
BRANDY

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Co., Agents in Pondicherry.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [14TH DECEMBER, 1908.

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Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Sovs ...	4,050	Jeddah	H E Goolmahamad
1 Bundle Rs	2,800	Abass	H E H Allana
4 Parcels Silver...	83	London	Comptoir National

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 20th May.
Bank of Bengal ... 6 per cent. „ 26th Nov.
Bank of Bombay... 6 per cent. „ 10th Dec.
Bank of Madras ... 6 per cent. „ 11th Dec.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent per annum.

Exchange :—

The Market opened quiet to-day at 1s 3 29-32d T.T., 1s. 3 15-16d. on demand and 1s. 4 1-8d. for 3 months' sight credits. Private paper is still scarce, and for the mail there were still one or two buyers at 1s. 4 3-32d. 3 months' sight and probably a few bills were placed. There are no buyers of remittance at our quotations but some enquiry for all January T.T. at 1s. 3 31-32d. was unsuccessful. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 15-16d.
Calcutta—3 months' sight..	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	169
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	136
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	125
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	185

Government Paper :—

The Market opened steady at 95 1-16 for cash and the settlement and closes unchanged but steady. There has not been much business done but the decrease in the Bank balance has had no adverse effect. Calcutta market is steady at 95 1-16 ready and 95 1-8 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	95·1
1st Settlement	„	95·1

Bullion :—

On Saturday Bar silver in London closed 1-16 better at 22 ½ ready and 22 7-16 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 up at 48¾. Locally the market has been quiet at about 57 1-16 to 57 1-8 ex duty for ready bars and is steady at the close. Forward quotations are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

English Bar Gold	Rs.	a.	p.
	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	57	1	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	57	2	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	57	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The following are the visible supply and Into Sight figures received yesterday as compared with those of the two previous years :—

	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1908 ...	4,600,000 bales.	2,300,000 bales.
1907 ...	3,780,000 „	5,490,000 „
1906 ...	4,330,000 „	6,900,000 „

Our market is quiet but steady with little change in prices. Business for contracts is slack, but for ready cotton there is some demand both by exporters and mills, and the turnover at Colaba this afternoon was moderate. Prices for ready cotton keep steady and there is no pressure to sell.

Closing rates forward delivery are as under, the market being easier.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	223¼	Mar 09
Good M. G. Broach	218 1/4	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	203	Jan 09
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	197	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	189	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	189	„
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	176	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish	180	„
Fine M. G. Bengals	176-7	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals	168 1/2	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 28,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.
4·64	4·63	4·62	4·62

unchanged.

Apl.-May	May.-June	June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·62	4·62	4·62	4·61	4·55

unchanged.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 4 0 R. T.
April-May ... ... „ 7 14 0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is easier for forward delivery but there is little doing.

We quote :—

Ready Seven Canwares ... Rs. 8 4 0 R. T.
Brown Delhi Apl.-May ... „ 7 12 6 R. T.

Cingellyseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Bold White 85p.c ... ... Rs. 44 8 0
Mimbara ... ... „ 45 8 0
Havree ... ... „ 43 0 0
Black Kutni ... ... „ 41 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Apl.-May ... ... „ 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 30 0 0
Dec.-Jan. ... ... „ 6 1 0 R. T.
Tone—Firmer.

Cottonseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowrasad :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 6 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Easier.

Groundnuts—

Jan.-Feb. ... ... Rs. 40 8 0.
Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi April-May ... Rs. 5 6 9 R. T.
White Pusi 83 p.c. „ ... „ 5 14 0 „
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,495
India	71
Indian Specie Bank	56 1-2

Mills :—

David	455
Manekji Petit	3,330

Presses :—

New Berar	485
Volkart's Un'ted	500

Miscellaneous :—

Bombay Steam Nav. Ord. ...	3474

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	120
Tapti-Valley	417 1-2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday :—

Cotton	13,394	bales.
Wheat	18,906	cwts.
Linseed	5,060	„
Rapeseed	311	„
Gingellyseed	13,450	„
Poppyseed	544	„
Groundnuts	1,572	„
Castorseed	3,037	„
Rice	47,427	„
Myrabollams	2,759	„
Cottonseed...	19,421	„
Mowrasad...	348	„
Gram	4,730	„
Jeowar	1,187	„
Maize	164	„

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras...	...	1,145
Bangalore Bank...	*Sellers*	130

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk...		110
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1919	*Sellers*	1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan. July	*Buyers*	110
Do. do. do. 31st Dec. Do.		1,000
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909 ...		1,000
Carnatic do.	*Buyers*	540
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913 ...		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving A Shares	*Seller*	125
Do. do ... B. Shares (10 paid) ...		30
		170
Coral		440
Jammalamadugu Press		2,000
Madras United S. W. & M. ...		2,000
Do. Do. ...		700
Madura		100
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing ...	*nom.*	100
Todyatri Press (Ord.)		100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		104
Maneveliy		100
Trichpur Press		200

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref. ...		40
Burma Investments		13
Burmah Oil Ord.		22s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	*Seller*	100
Do. ditto 4 o/o Loan (1916)	*Seller*	88
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		*Sellers.*
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)...		950
Ditto ditto (1908) ...		1,000
Do. 7½ per cent. Cum. Pref. A. Shares		*Par.*
Do. ditto B. „ ...		*Par.*
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.) ...		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb. ...	*Sellers*	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...	*Sellers*	12s. 1½d.
East Indian Tea & Produce... ...		20s.
Indian Aluminium (fully paid) ...		110
Indian Cycle & Engineering 7 per cent. Debs.		90
Malabar Timber Yards & Saw Mills...	*Seller*	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	*Seller*	90
Do.	*Seller*	150
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	*Sellers*	97
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref „		*nom.* £1
Madras Electric Tramways ...		97
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		12s. 6d.
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid) ...		95
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures..		135
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		105
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		*nom.*
Mysore Chromium		28s. 9d.
New Mysore Manganese		100
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1919...	*Seller*	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		97½
Octacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	*Buyers*	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society ...		11½
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid).. ...		65
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		67½
Sivaganga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds £		101
Smith, W. H. & Co. (Ord.)		140
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		105
South Indian Railway Debentures		£102
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)... ...		£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 75 paid) ...		50
Shell Transport and Trading Company ...		4s. 4½.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference ...		£ 9½
Shimoga Manganese	*Sellers*	50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	*Buyers*	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref. ...		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan ...		93
United Coffee Supply (Ord.)		*nom.*
Do. do. (6½ per cent. Pref.)		*nom.*
Vizianagram Mining		28s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, fully paid ...	16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid	4s. 3d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference, fully paid	15s. 6d.
Burma Ruby Mines	7s. 6d.
Champion Reef, fully paid	5s.
Deccan Goldfield Develop. (10s. paid) ...	1½d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid... ...	3s.
Dharwar Reefs (17s. paid)	1s.
Glenrock	6d.
Goldfields of Dharwar	6d.
Goldfields of Mysore (17s. paid) ...	4½d.
Hosur Gold Mines (19s. 4d. paid) ...	1½d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid ...	21s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)	37s. 6d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (6s. 6d. paid)	*Sellers.* 3d.
Kemphkote (New), fully paid	4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid	9½. 3d.
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)	14s.
Mysore West (12s. paid)	3d.
Mysore Wynaad (12s. paid)	3d.
Nanjungud, fully paid ...	*Seller* Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid	23s. 1½d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary) ...	18s. 6d.
Oyregum Preference, fully paid ...	19s.
Sang, 16s. paid	14½d.
Shimoga Consolids (Rs. 5 paid) ...	Rs. 4½
Topuldodi (Nizam's), 16s. paid ...	*Nom.*

DECCAN GOLD FIELDS.

Report on Mines.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 14.

Mr. P. Bosworth Smith, Superintendent Manager, Deccan Gold Fields Development Company, Ltd., informs that the following cablegram has been sent to England :—

Well Shaft Brahmin's Weel roof stopped all work, as prospects do not seem likely to improve.

Holman's Shaft, North end station point 25, 270 ft. level cross cut has cut lode at 12 ft., width of lode 3 ft. assaying 10 cwts. per ton. North drive has been driven 4 ft., width of lode 3 1-2 ft., giving 10 cwts. per ton, by panning. South drive has been driven 4 ft., width of lode 3 ft., giving 12 cwts. per ton by panning.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 12TH DECEMBER 1908.
The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-09..	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 12th Dec. 1908. By Council Bills	£1,634,280
By Gold	£240,248
Balance to be remitted from 13th Dec. 1908 to 31st March 1909	£16,675,472

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 12th Dec. 1908, as compared with the statement of 5th Dec. 1908 :—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 5. Rs.	Dec. 12. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,01,00,000	1,01,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	34,45,081	34,96,233
Public Deposits at Branches	79,16,624	43,86,437
Other Deposits	8,76,52,494	8,56,45,870
Post Bills	15,623	19,451
Sundries	23,71,832	24,27,486
Rs....	11,80,57,574	11,60,74,977
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,24,69,474	1,25,16,679
Other authorised Securities.	26,29,026	26,48,608
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	166,98,814	1,67,01,341
Loans do. do.	2,62,48,879	2,68,22,808
Bills discounted and purchased	1,48,55,830	1,60,20,689
Dead Stock	2,15,220	2,15,640
Stamps	3,218	3,347
Bullion	1,77,631	1,74,797
Balances with other Banks.	4,70,498	6,41,556
Sundries	3,13,956	3,40,991
Cash	4,38,74,819	3,93,88,921
	11,80,57,574	11,60,74,977

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

The following statements of Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimate for the year 1908 and 1909 :—

Latest Month.

Presidency.	Estimate	Actual.	Better than Estimate.	Worse than Estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
In Dec. 1908, Bengal	5070000	5197250	127250	.....
In Nov. 1908. Bombay	1000000	24000	.....	976000
Total...	6070000	5221250	.....	848750

Nine Sales of Bengal Opium and eight months' Pass Duty on Opium Exported from Bombay.

Presidency.	Estimate.	Actual.	Better than Estimate	Worse than Estimate
To end of Dec 1908.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bengal	5630000	19378925	3748925	.....
To end of Nov 1908. Bombay	6600000	20985300	14385300	.....
Total ...	52233000	70364925	18134225	.....

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,495
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 „	71
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,625
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	10 „	1,140
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 „ / 14 „	63½ / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	6 „	56½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 „	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12·10	6 „	£16½
	£25	£25	£1·15s.	xd £75½ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	585

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.		
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15		505
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½		157½
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50		400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd	190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50		680
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	11½		615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20		517½
Century	100	100	50		360
Central India.....	500	500	85		1,715
China	1,000	1,000	60		1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30		575½
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50		1,130
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60		800
Connaught	500	500	25		230½
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40		730
Crescent	100	100	5		117½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60		1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50		1,115
David	250	250	20		455
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20		600
Empress	500	500	25		350
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75		1,680
Gold Mohur	500	500	20		275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20		545
Howard & Bullough	500	500	25		475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60		1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15		175
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35		640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	dividend	75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25		320
Jamshed Mamufg ...	250	250	10		193
Jeevraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	dividend	35	390
Jupiter Mills	1,000	1,000	20		400
Jute	1,000	810	75		990
Khandesh	1,000	1,000	yr. 45		800
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	25		825
Kohinoor	500	...	...		80
Leopold	100	100	3		80
Laxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40		400
Lakhmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80		1,520
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125		2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150		3,330
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175		2,195
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...		53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...		20
New Great Eastern...	20	200	Nil.		217½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	xd	745
Phœnix	100	100	5		110
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20		645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20		900
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6		500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	dividend	50	840
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10		1,040
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40		600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd	1,525
S. Mahratta	250	25	20		215½
Standard Mills	500	500	50		1,140
Sun	250	250	25		170
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd	1,185
Textile	500	500	30	xd	1,200
Union (V. Bapaljee)	1,000	1,000	500		250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2		520

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	6 p. c.		530
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „		120
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „		427½
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	x1	108

Silver Everlasting Blotter Rs. 36.

Silver Pin Cushion. Rs. 2-8 and 4.

Silver Cigarette Case. Rs. 25.

Silver Hat Pin Stand. Rs. 9.

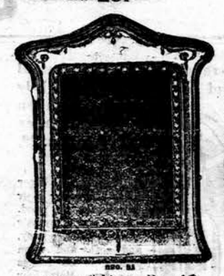
Silver Golf Cup. 8 inches Rs. 48.

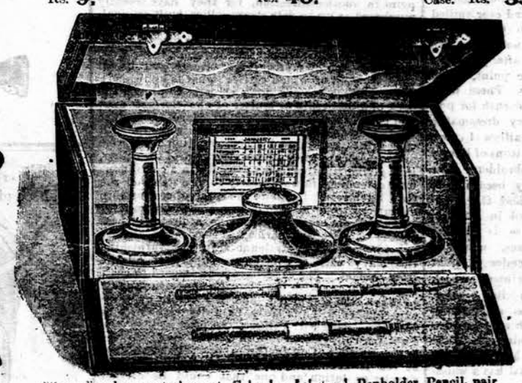
Candlesticks, Silver Pair in Case. Rs. 35.

Silver Novelty Cigarette Case Rs. 32.

Silver Perpetual Calendar Rs. 8.

Crystal Glass Silver mounted Inkstand. Rs. 14.


Silver Cabinet Rs. 19.
„ C.D.V. „ 5.


Silver Cased presentation set Calendar, Inkstand, Penholder, Pencil, pair Candlesticks. Rs. 67.

Silver Cabinet. Rs. 13.

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TO FRIENDS AT HOME
For the New Year 11th Dec. to leave by the Mail of 12th Dec.
FREE WE PACK, INSURE & PAY POSTAGE ON ALL GOODS PURCHASED FROM US FROM 1ST TO 31ST DEC. FREE

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A GOOD, SOLID ACCURATE WATCH
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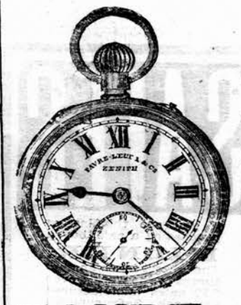

NICKEL.
Open face ... ... Rs. 25
Hunter ... ... „ 27
Half Hunter ... ... „ 30

GUARANTEE FIVE YEARS.
FIVE THOUSAND OF THESE WATCHES HAVE BEEN RECENTLY ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY OF ITALY.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines. &c., &c.
PRICE, Foolscap Size, 225 Rs.
Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

BENGER'S FOOD
Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.
It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it it intended.
Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age
Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
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Moderate in Price and absolutely reliable.
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Are absolutely reliable and cost no more than cheap Pianos of inferior make.
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A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house as they are the first sign of any irregularity of the System is likely to be experienced. They will save them recommend them. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the World. SOLE AGENTS...

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
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PINCE NEZ CLARE PROTECTOR.
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA BY
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THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun.
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,
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MOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA.

DECEMBER 8.—There have been lately the usual positive prophecies as to a very severe winter, and so far as the winter has progressed there has been a certain amount of justification for these prognostications, as snow fell in Simla and on the surrounding hills on the 25th and on the 29th the temperature at night come down to 32 deg. After the latter date matters meteorological improved and December has so far been mild, but the factory of cold weather storms in the Persian area seems to be particularly active this season, and there appears to be every probability of North-West India being again visited by a snow-storm and another cold snap. The only people who really look forward with pleasure to the prospect of a severe winter are the votaries of ice-skating, and work is already progressing on the ice-rink at Blessington where a small clay wall has been built round the two tennis courts in this sunless spot. Within this wall water is sprinkled and frozen; until what is practically a solid sheet of ice is formed, when once this has been accomplished skating can proceed even though the temperature of the air rises above freezing point. Already a considerable portion of the surface has been covered, and in a few days skating and curling should be possible.

Among the people who can hardly be enjoying the cold are the two Sikh Pioneer Regiments who are up here on road building work. The 34th is encamped at Sanjouli and the 32nd at Summer Hill, the former Regiment being employed on the Jakko and the latter on the Summer Hill, and Annandale cuttings. Sanjouli is, of course, a misreably cold spot for an encampment, and already the officers of the Regiment have moved their headquaters to Ravenswood, and it is understood that the men will be subsequently removed to this spur, and will be encamped on the flat ground below Benloe, where they will get all the sunshine possible and will be out of the extremely cold wind from the snows which always blows about the Sanjouli corner.

Two very considerable changes will be observable in Simla next season. In the first place the well-known annexe of the United Service Club the Chalet, where during the season the members of the Club entertain the ladies of Simla, will have disappeared and a new Chalet will have risen in its place. The old building has been wholly demolished, and workmen are now engaged in cutting down the hill side as the new builders, besides being more extensive than its predecessor, is not to be perched high on a hill, but is to be practically on a level with the Mall, whence it will be reached by a flight of steps. The second considerable change is the disappearance of Kennedy House, the first permanent house in Simla. Kennedy House dates back to the first quarter of the nineteenth century, and has been occupied during its time by Viceroy's and other distinguished residents. It has now been razed to the ground, and the hill on which it stands has to be cut down almost level with the Mall to afford room for the foundations of the new pile of official buildings.

Although the weather is cold and it is an effort to leave the comfort of the fireside Simla has not been without its amusements. The Rink is always well filled, more particularly on those weekly occasions when the proceedings are enlivened by the bands of the Pioneer Regiments. There have also been several "At Homes" at the Rink. The members of the United Service Club give tea there once a fortnight, and the spinsters of Simla, the bachelors and the Officers of the 34th have followed suit. On the 19th November the residents at the Metropole Hotel gave an evening dance which was very largely attended, and on Saturday, the 5th December, Mrs. Harington was "At Home" at Kelston when about one hundred people were present and danced gaily from five to half-past seven. For the future there is the promise of an afternoon entertainment at the Gaiety Theatre on the 14th when the two well-known pieces, "Cut off with a shilling" and "Second Thoughts" will be performed.

Since the season closed and the Government left Simla an important State document has been given to the public, viz., the recommendations of the Simla Improvement Committee of 1907. These recommendations cover a wide ground, and when completed will immensely ameliorate conditions of life in Simla. The most important and the most expensive of the recommendations deal with the water supply and the lighting of the station, but as the works will take some two years to carry out, that no immediate change in these respects is possible, but the improvements of existing roads and the construction of new roads have already been taken in hand. To carry out these changes several well-known landmarks will have to disappear. Among the most important will be the disappearance of the Lakkar Bazaar. This bazaar is an excrescence upon the European quarter. The central block is most insanitary, and the road on the west leading through the bazaar to the Gaysium Hill is narrow and dangerously steep, while the Mall or driving road through the upper bazaar and leading round Jakko is inconveniently narrow. Hence the whole of this bazaar, with the exception of the line of shops along the Mall on the west, is to be acquired under the Act and pulled down. This destruction of houses will render a number of people homeless, and though the Committee suggest that sites for new wood-carving shops will be allotted on the new mule road between Sanjouli and the Tunnel, the members of the Committee hardly appear to realise the hardship of displacing a considerable population without providing adequate alternatives. Similarly it is, I understand, intended to pull down the block of buildings occupied by the butchers near the market and as these men, owing to their occupation always find great difficulty in obtaining accommodation, it would be a primary duty of the Municipal Committee to see that they are properly housed before their present dwellings are removed to make room for the proposed improvements.

While on the subject of these improvements it is only fair to mention the strenuous part which Major Douglas has played in these negotiations. The territorial exchanges with Koti and Keonthal and the compensations to the rulers of these States occasioned much hard work for the Superintendent of Simla Hill States, and indeed all through Major Douglas' tenure of the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Simla, the duties of the office have been exceptionally heavy, while Major Douglas' intimate knowledge of Simla and its surroundings made him a most valuable member of the Improvement Committee. On Wednesday last Major Douglas left Simla on one year's leave, and the local officials as well as numerous hill Rajahs and Tahsildars were at the station to say farewell and to wish him a speedy restoration to health.

LAHORE PARDAH CLUB.

The Lahore Pardah Club having now completed its first two years of its history, it may possibly interest some of your readers to hear a few details of its origin, object, development and progress. We believe that we may claim for Lahore the unique distinction of being the first city in India to start a pardah club for Indian ladies; but while we are proud that our city should have the honour of being the pioneer in this work (from which future developments of which we hope so much), we are also glad to note that to-day, in many cities of India, pardah clubs now exist and flourish. The Lahore Pardah Club originated in the hills, it is the out-flow of two tiny rills of desire expressed simultaneously in different hill-stations that some way might be found by which the English lady residents of Lahore might become better acquainted with their Indian sisters. As a result of this desire and to meet a deeply-felt need, the Lahore Pardah Club was ofrmed on the 23rd October, 1906, when a gathering of ladies met in the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission House, and the officers and members of the Pardah Committee were chosen. The character of the Pardah Club is distinctly social, its design and aim being to create a more intimate and friendly relationship between the ladies dwelling in this land, to engender a spirit of mutual help and sympathy, and to provide pleasant and regular methods of social intercourse.

From the very beginning of the Club (even before it was designated by its present name), it was suggested and hoped that the future developments of the initial work would be a library or book-club, good lectures and debates on various subjects, entertainments, etc, but it was thought that the work should first take sturdy root, and then naturally and in due course develop itself and grow branching out in different directions.

The officers of the Pardah Club Committee are:—President, Mrs. Parsons; Vice-President, Mrs. Fleming; Treasurer, Mrs Roshan Lal; Secretary, Mrs. Church; and Assistant Secretary, Mrs Sirajudin. The Committee has just lost a staunch helper and friend in the death of Mrs. Mumtaz Ali who was one of its earliest members and who was always ready to heartily co-operate in every good work. She has left a gap in the ranks which it will be hard to fill.

At the close of the first two years of its history we look back upon the past of our Pardah Club with satisfaction and joy; in them the tiny seed has grown to a strong sapling showing every sign of healthy vitality and growth, and we look forward to its future with hope and, in anticipation see the sapling becoming a strong and mighty tree, with healing in its branches for the nation.

One noticeable result of the mingling in friendly intercourse of the ladies of the East and West has been the growing and freely-expressed desire of the Mahomedan and Hindu ladies to learn the English language—a desire which, as it is gradually fulfilled, will open up a new avenue of opportunity and pleasure, and lead them into a close contact with the realm of literature and art, etc. On the other hand it is interesting to know that amongst some of the ladies of the station a desire to learn Urdu has been stimulated.

A unique feature in the work of this last year is that out of the ten monthly social gatherings of the Club, one has been held in the house of a Mahomedan lady, one in the house of a Hindu lady, one in that of a Parsee lady, one in that of an Indian Christian lady, three in the houses of English ladies (members of the Committee) one in the League of Help Poor House, and one in the Shalimar Gardens There has been a large attendance at almost all the meetings, and every gathering has seemed to strengthen the links of mutual confidence and interest between the women of the East and West, and to prove how wide and strong is the common ground on which they meet, how many and how deep are the interests which they mutually share.

Games are a distinctive feature of exery gathering; badminton is ever to the fore and sharp are the contests in "Nuts and May" when Eastern ladies challenge those of the West to conflict. Music also finds its devotees, and at some gatherings the gramaphone is very much in evidence.

We want our work to become more widely known; firstly, in order that the membership may be strengthened by new recruits, either Mahomedan, Hindu, Parsee, Indian Christian (of English education) or English ladies; and secondly, in order that a deeper interest may be stirred up amongst those ladies under whose notice this work may not yet have come, but whose help and sympathy would be much appreciated. We feel that something has been attempted, something done in the past but that greater possibilities lie enfolded in the future, and that there is more land yet to be possessed. We hope that the day is not far distant when similar Pardah Clubs will exist in every large city of India and will be universally recognised as a force for good in this country.

FANCY FETE AT KIDDERPORE.

Entertainments organised in aid of a deserving object never fail to appeal to the sympathies of a benevolent public, and such a one was the Fancy ete which began on Wednesday evening on behalf of the Building Fund of St. Vincent's Home and of St. Catherine's Hospital for Incurables. These two institutions are situated in Diamond Harbour Road, Kidderpore, and the spacious and well-wooded grounds in which they stand are admirably adapted for such a function. Thanks to the willing hands and kindly hearts of several well known Calcutta ladies, headed by Lady Baker, the grounds looked quite gay. Dotted between the two main buildings were the various stalls, while on the lawn, by kind permission of the officers in charge, the splendid band and pipers of the Gordon Highlanders regaled those present with a selection of music. The stalls and stall holders were:—Fancy Articles—Lady Baker; Children's Stall—Mrs. Branson; Refreshments—Mrs. Binning; Cafe Chantant—Mrs. Stewart; Lucky Bag—Mrs. Le Pasourel; Homage to Beauty—Mrs. Murray; and Ambrosian Sweets for the Sweet—Miss Ward. In addition Mrs. Harold Brown was in charge of the Christmas Tree while Messrs. Ward and Girard acted as Father Christmas and a fortune teller respectively and the Elphinstone Bioscope kindly gave a free exhibition. Nor were the little ones forgotten for a small elephant provided numberless rides for them while there were a variety ot games for children.

Prominent on the lawn was a huge Christmas Tree, over twenty feet high, its branches laden with toys and lit up with coloured electric lights. The tree and the toys were the gift of the Maharani of Burdwan whose love for children and interest in every charitable entertainment are well known.

Her Excellency Lady Minto who had very kindly promised to open the Fete, arrived a little before five. His Grace Archbishop Meulman, Lady Baker, Sir Francis Maclean and the Maharaja and Maharani of Burdwan received Her Ladyship who, after formally declaring the Fete open, visited first Lady Baker's and then in succession the other stalls, making several purchases. An hour later Lady Minto left and Lady Baker followed soon after.

At dusk the many hued electric lights combined with the soft colouring of the rows of Chinese lanterns which stretched from tree to tree and the variegated costumes, made the grounds look a veritable fairyland. Messrs F. and S. Osler, to whom the thanks of the promoters of the Fete are due, supplied the electric lighting free.

As regards the Fete itself it was a success. The attendance was very large and every stall and form of amusement was well patronised. Especially was this the case with the Refreshment Stall, where Mrs Binning and a charming bevy of blue clad "waitresses" attended.

Superintendent Hamilton and Inspectors Farrow, Huey and Cresis were in charge of the police arrangements which were excellent.

WEDDING AT TRICHINOPOLY.

ORMSBEY—GREEN.

Trichinopoly, 10th Dec—On the 5th instant, St. John's Church, Trichinopoly, was the scene of a very pretty wedding, when Mr. Montagu Henry Ormsby, son of Bishop Ormsby, D.D., Chaplain, British Embassy, Paris, was married to Miss Marion Wallace Green, only daughter of the late Colonel J. H. Green. C.B., and cousin of Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Browne, of Trichinopoly. The Church was filled with a large congregation and was beautifully decorated with arum lilies, white roses and marguerites with madien hair and other ferns, by Mrs Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Browne, Miss Morrison Miss Smith and Mr. McIever, while a beatiful, arch at the top of the nave made a pretty and striking feature.

The ceremony, which was fully choral, was performed by the Rev. J. A. Sharrock, M.A., assisted by the Rev. S. Jenkin Evans. As the bride, leaning on the arm of Mr. Cave-Browne entered the Church, preceded by the choir the hymn, "The Voice that Breathed o'er Eden," was sung. The bride looked very sweet in her charmingly simple Empire bridal gown of rich oyster, white satin trimmed with passementerie, the yoke and sleeves being of ruched net. Her tulle veil was crowned with a wreath of orange blossom and myrtle and she carried a handsome bouquet of white roses, marguerites and maiden-hair. She was given away by Mr. Cave-Browne, and the bridegroom was supported by Mr. Y. McIver as best man. After the hymn "Lead us, Heavenly Father, Lead us," the Rev. J. A. Sharrock gave a very earnest and impressive address and at the close of the Service the hymn "O God our Help in Ages Past" was sung, Mendelssohn's Wedding March was played during the signing of the Register and as the newly-married couple, looking radiantily happy, walked down the aisle. They drove off in a carriage, kindly lent by the Dorai Rajah of Pudukotta and the guests followed to Mr. and Mrs. Cave-Browne's residence where the reception was held.

A tent kindly lent by Colonel Hawks and the Officers of the 75th Carnatic Infantry had been erected in the garden, in which the bride and bridegroom stood under a horseshoe of white crysanthemums and asters (made by Miss Jones) to receive the congratulations of their many friends, and in which was the very handsome wedding cake. Little tables covered with good things were dotted about the garden, so we had plenty of room in which to move about and admire the many beautiful costumes of the ladies. The Band of the 75th Carnatic Infantry played at intervals and added still more to the attraction of the charming scene. The health of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by Mr. Cameron Morrison (cousin of the bride) in an amusing speech, to which the bridegroom responded in happy terms. Later on the happy couple drove away in a shower of rose petals and confetti, among which were little silvery slippers and horseshoes. The bride's going away dress was a biscuit and brown striped voile trimmed with silk pasementerie and piped with brown silk, with touches of blue, the yoke and sleeves being of spotted net. With this she wore a biscuit coloured net hat trimmed with brown velvet ribbon and a shaded brown ostrich feather. The honeymoon is being spent at Peermade.

H. H. THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI FROM KERBELA.

HIS HIGHNESS Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur G.C.I.E., the Mir of Khairpur State, accompanied by Her Highness the Mir-Rani and family, with their staff, courtiers, retinue, and followers, arrived in Karachi harbour on the 10th instant by the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Kasara," specially chartered by His Highness for the recent pilgrimage to Kerbela. The "Kasara" was an hour and a half in the stream, and was finally berthed at Wharf No. I (north) which was reserved for her at 1-30 p. m. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Manora Battery when the ship was signalled, and all vessels in port were dressed with flags for the occasion from sunrise to sunset on Thursday, elaborate arrangements having been made by the Port authorities at the pier, the reception of His Highness being a public one. All officers therefore wore full uniform, and civilians full dress.

Mr. Mules, M.V.O., the Collector of Karachi, and Mr. Beyts, I. C. S., Assistant Collector, represented the Commissioner in Sind. The following nobles and officials returned with the Mir:—Mir Ali Nawaz Khan, Mir Ali Mahomed Khan, Mir Mahomed Murad Khan, Mir Allahudut Khan, Mir Gulam Hussein Khan, and the Naib Vazir: while Mir Imam Bux Khan, His Highness' eldest son, Mir Ghulam Razak, His Highness' nephew and Mir Ghulam Hoosein one of the Mir's grandsons, who came into Karachi from Khairpur on the 7th instant, were present at the wharf to receive His Highness. There were also present:—Mir Mahomed Bux, Mir Noor Mahomed, the Chief of Hyderabad, with his brother; Mir Mahomed Khan, Jagirdhar of Rohri; the Pir of Ranipore; several other Mirs of Sind with their parties; the Zemindars and Shroffs of Ghumbutta; the Chief Mahomedan representatatives and Bunnias of the Khairpur State, etc; also some citizens of Karachi including Seth Watumal, Seth Ramji Petta, Mr. Framroze E. Punthakey, Mr. Jehanghir E. Punthakey, Dr. Haji, Seth Lila Ram, etc. A number of naval and military officers also gathered at the pier, and the following European civilians:—Mr. Punnett, Collector of Customs; Mr. Jackson, Port Engineer; Captain Tronson, Assistant Port Engineer, Mr. Raymond Cooper, Port Trust Manager; Mr. Leas, Assistant Engineer, Mr. Ireland, Superintendent, B. I. S. N. Coy.; Mr. Revie, Deputy Superintendent; Mr. A. S. Manly, Assistant Superintendent of Police, etc.

The pier-head was lavishly decorated with flags, a temporary pathway, which was carpetted with red cloth, being made with the Port Trust fencing on either side and posts waving flags surmounted by arches of pennons between the pier-head and the yard. At its entrance, His Highness' carriage was drawn up yoked to four beautiful arab greys in black and blue harness and decked with blue rosettes. Despite a hot sun large crowds gathered on the spot some hours before the ship was sighted and cheered His Highness as the "Kasara" came alongside the wharf taking her place midway between the "Linga" and the H. T. "Dongola" photographs of the boat being taken by Mr. Jalbhoy. At 1-30 p.m. the members of His Highness' family went on board and exchanged greetings and fifteen minutes later, the Collector and Assistant Collector boarded the vessel to receive His Highness, the usual ceremonies being gone through and His Highness the staff and officials being garlanded. Precisely at 2 p. m. the time arranged for disembarkation, His Highness and party left the steamer, and the aged Chief was conveyed in a State chair to his carriage, which he entered immediately with Mr. Beyts and his Vazir, driving to His Highness' bungalow near the Government Gardens, Mr. Mules having taken leave of the Mir before starting. An escort of 15 sowars of the Mounted Police accompanied the Mir's carriage, and a guard of honour of the 3rd Baluchis under a Native Officer presented arms as His Highness drove away from the pier. The remainder of the Mir's party followed in a stream of carriages; and special tram-cars were run for the occassion for His Highness' followers. H. H. the Mir-Rani and her party disembarked later under the strictest purdah arrangements, and proceeded to the State bungalow in a carriage and pair. The police arrangements too, under Mr. Brotherstone, Inspector of the Harbour Police, were perfect. His Highness as well as the Mir Rani and family are all reported in the best of health and confess to having enjoyed their voyage and been pleased with all the arrangements in connection with their pilgrimage to Kerbela, and their visits to Bagdad, Basra, etc. The Mir and his party are expected to leave Karachi for Khairpur by special train on the 13th instant.

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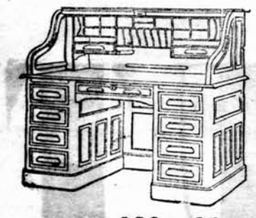

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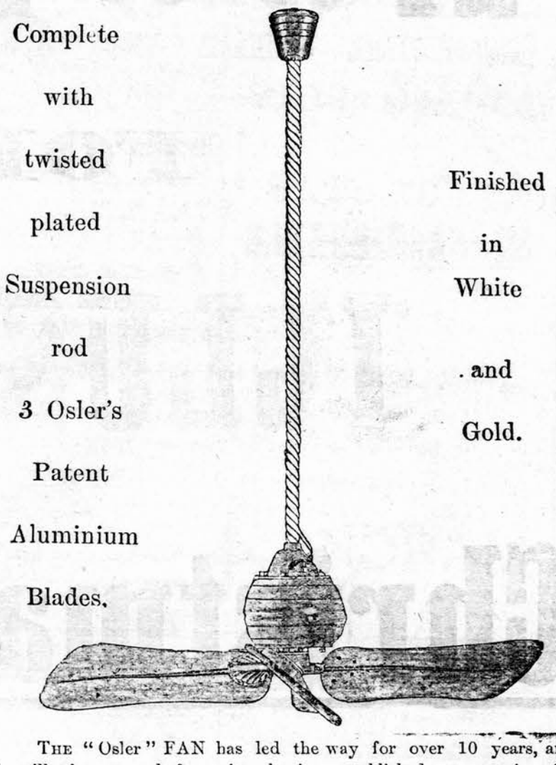

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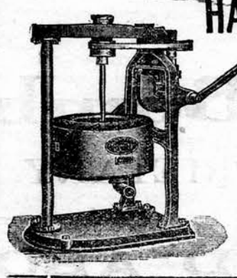

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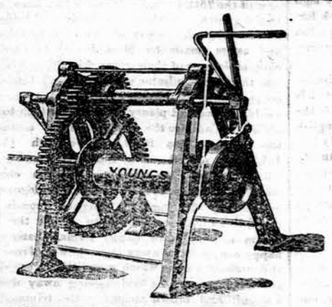

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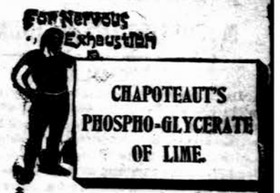

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GORDON STREET, Gordon Square, W.C. Cornhill & Co., Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI, Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: THACKER SPINK & Co.